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Hitler Seizes Island Keys to Finland; German 'Elastic Defense' Cramped; Armed Services to Get Younger Men

Brookline Meets Quota; House Votes REA Funds; British Miners Still Out

The World's Day—March 25, 1944

Bay State: Brookline Gives Its Red Cross Quota

Brookline Red Cross workers achieved their quota of $130,000 today in the 1944 War Fund drive and continued their clean-up efforts to help the Boston Metropolitan Chapter reach its $3,367,000 goal.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is scheduled to reach Boston early tomorrow morning to fill several engagements during the day. He is to speak in Symphony Hall at 4:30 p. m. at a Greek Independence Day celebration. [Page 4.]

Washington: House Votes Down Curb on REA

The House, beating down amendments to curtail the operations of the Rural Electrification Administration and to lift the ban against political activity by Agriculture Department employees, passed a $567,995,779 bill to finance the Department in the fiscal year starting July 1.

Newspapers would be granted free postage on weekly editions of eight pages or less which they wished to send to members of the armed forces under a bill introduced by Representative James V. Heidinger (R) of Illinois.

In Europe: 85,000 British Miners Still Out

About 60,000 coal miners stayed away from pits in the Yorkshire area of Britain on March 25 and another 25,000 were still out in the Doncaster area despite an announcement that mine owners had agreed to adjust wages of skilled workers.

Prime Minister Churchill's British-American hook-up radiocast March 26 at 4 p. m. E. W. T. is expected to call for a final effort for victory.

German atrocities which "literally swept from the face of the earth" 82 villages and 43,000 collective farms were charged by Sergei Dvornikov, Chairman of the Kiev Province Soviet. He said investigations also showed that the Nazis expropriated 100,000 tons of grain and 200,000 head of cattle.

Danish Editor Sigurd Thompson of the Copenhagen Social Demokraten was fatally shot while on his way home the night of March 23, the controlled Danish Radio said in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

A Rumanian delegation is expected in Ankara, Turkey, ostensibly to reach a commercial agreement with the Turks. But the unsettled condition in the Balkans made it seem unlikely that a group of top-flight Rumanian diplomats would be concerned merely with routine commercial matters.

Thousands of arrests and deportations have been carried out in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by the Germans, following an attack by Gen. Draja Mihailovic's forces on the outskirts of the city, the Yugoslav Government in exile reported.

National: Big and Little Inch Pipe Lines Dedicated

The Big Inch and the Little Inch pipe lines, which for some time have been hauling precious cargoes of oil and oil products 1,600 miles from Texas to the East Coast, were given their formal dedication in Rockwood, Pa. There was a program and speeches by dignitaries, with sponsoring ceremonies for the two lines.

A bill which would eliminate personal registration for absentee ballots was killed in committee as the Delaware Legislature wound up a special one-day session by approving Gov. Walter W. Bacon's soldier-vote program in full.

Labor recruiters for the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore., and Richmond, Calif., are seeking workers in the Midwest, Southwest, and in the nation's capital, the Kaiser company's weekly newspaper said.

The Ford-operated Willow Run, Mich., bomber plant has turned out more than 3,000 four-engined Liberator bombers, the company disclosed. Of the total output more than 2,000 were flown away from the big plant and the remainder were shipped, knock-down, for assembly elsewhere.

Americas: Argentina Curbs Communications

The Argentine Post Office Department ordered the Buenos Aires office of the All-America Cable Company closed for 24 hours and imposed a fine of 1,000 pesos for delivering three uncensored cables to the United Press before the agency's facilities for news distribution were shut down by the Government. Another order imposed a 1,000-peso fine on Pan American Airways for transmitting private messages through its radio station at Buenos Aires Airport.

Palestine: 9 Police Officials Killed in Jerusalem

In Jerusalem, nine police officials, six of them British, were killed and a number of others seriously wounded by simultaneous explosions which wrecked or damaged police headquarters in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel-a-viv, and Haffa.

People: Mrs. Roosevelt in 'Super Air Order'

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was initiated into the "Super Royal Order of Hyperterrestrial Hoppers" by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett as her military transport plane passed over the Equator off the Ecuadorian coast. The "Order" is limited to persons who have crossed the Equator in a military aircraft.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has been awarded the Order of Suvorov First Class, the Moscow Radio announced.

Income Tax Office Collects Neat Little Bag of Chuckles

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gleaming here and there in the drab avalanche of income tax returns and inquiries which has been descending upon the Collector of Internal Revenue's office in Boston this year, are occasional amusing questions and comments. They do a good deal to brighten the otherwise routine job of handling all this material.

For example, the other day the telephone bell jangled in Collector Denis W. Delaney's headquarters. A woman's voice asked if this was the tax office where experts were available, if needed. She was informed that it was a bit late for assistance of this kind since the income tax deadline had passed several days before.

But, she said, it wasn't the income tax she was worrying about. Asked what tax it was, then, she replied, "It's a taxi—just a regular automobile—but it's broke down and you advertised that 'tax experts will assist persons,' didn't you?"

Bring a Smile

It's little incidents like that which bring a smile in this business and break the monotony of routine, declared deputy collectors engaged in opening letter after letter all day long, and accumulat-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, March 25, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	9
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	12
Financial Pages	13, 14
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	10
Victory Through Spiritual Power (With Norwegian Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	9
Classified	14, 15
Restaurants (grouped)	15
Schools (grouped)	12
Weekly Magazine Section	
An Officer for President?	2
Air Crescendo Over the Reich	3
He Set the Army to Singing	4
"This Is the Columbia"	5
Blueprint for Farms of the Future	7
"He Sells Soap!"	8-9
Spring Magic Indoors	10
Features, Books	11-15

Weather Predictions

Fair—Mild

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston's Drive For Big Airport Nearing Climax

Civil aviation hearing set for March 27 on pleas to permit more lines to enter New England.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Efforts to obtain improved air service for Boston are to reach a climax on March 27 when Boston and New England commercial and aviation interests are scheduled to appear before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington on its hearings for air route applications for services into New England.

At that time the Board is to hear applications for extensions of routes or to provide additional service to Boston and New England communities which have been made by American Airlines, Northeast Airlines, United Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., Eastern Air Lines, Colonial Airlines, and Seaboard Airways, Inc. The last named company is the only non-operating firm among these applicants.

Certain recommendations regarding these applications already have been made by special examiners of the CAB. These recommendations, while they influence the Board's action, do not necessarily determine it. Briefly, here is what has been proposed by CAB examiners:

Recommendations

That Northeast Airlines, which now serves northern New England, be permitted to extend its route south to New York, besides serving the intermediate points of Lawrence, Worcester, and New Bedford, which do not now have air service, and Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Newark, N. J., which do have air service.

That American Airlines, which is now the only Boston-New York operator, be permitted to serve the additional intermediate cities of Worcester, New Bedford, the Attleboro-Brockton-Taunton area, and Waterbury, Conn., none of which is served by air.

That the applications of Colonial, Eastern, United, TWA, and Seaboard, for service from New York to Boston, be denied.

None of these recommended services could be inaugurated until after the war, it is assumed, or until such time as the military authorities released enough transport planes which they have commandeered to make such services feasible.

Yet, even before such services

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Industrial deferment of men under 26 placed under new committee of civilian make-up.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The armed services are going to get the younger men, those under 26, that they have been demanding under new Selective Service rules issued late yesterday, although war industry's insistence that a few indispensable key workers 22 through 25 continue to be deferred was agreed on at a War Manpower Commission emergency session.

Highlights of these draft developments designed to get able-bodied young men into the services include:

1. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, ordered immediate preinduction physical examinations of occupationally deferred men under 26 who have not been physically examined in the last 90 days.

2. The induction of men 26 and over is to be slowed under General Hershey's orders to draft boards to delay the review of men in the 26 through 37 age group until the review of those under 26 was completed.

3. There will be practically no occupational deferments for able-bodied men under 22.

Ceilings on Deferments

4. An inter-agency committee, headed by the War Manpower Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, will set ceilings on the number of deferments that each agency can have in the 22-through-25-year-old class.

5. Only those under 26 who are unfit for military service or who are deemed irreplaceable by an agency responsible for their activity can continue to get occupational deferment.

6. The status of those under 26 in 3-A (the former dependency classification), 2-A (war-supporting activity), 2-B (war work), 2-C (unmarried farmers), and 3-C (pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in farming) is to be immediately reviewed by draft boards.

7. Agricultural deferments, 2-C and 3-C, will continue for all age

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Wide World; Associated Press Photo from Army Air Forces

Bombers Away and 'Bombs Away'

Upper: Bombers and escort planes are on a "Mission to Berlin." Here at a base somewhere in Britain is a scene in flying-control room as personnel "listens out" to bring the air armada back to base. Lower: Bombs from B-26 Marauders of the United States 9th Air Force drop toward target in Europe. Some can be seen bursting.

Russian drive toward Carpathian hills limits Führer's program of shifting attacks.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 25—The Carpathian mountains seem destined shortly to become the last rampart of Hitler's tottering fortress as Soviet forces pass toward their foothills along a broad and uneven front.

While units that crossed the Dniester four days ago continue their penetration of Bessarabia the new thrust between stubbornly contested Proskurov and Tarnopol has brought the Russians almost to the banks of the Dniester along its upper reaches where it almost skirts the mountains.

Meanwhile, north of Tarnopol Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's forces have made further progress along the direct route to Lwow reaching the headwaters of the northern Rug River less than 50 miles from the boundary between Soviet territory and German-held Poland.

In this direction the immediate threat is not to a Hitler satellite state as on the Dniester, but to territory incorporated in the Nazi "Greater Reich."

In more than one direction the Führer is beginning to run short of territory in which to conduct his "Elastic defense" of Germany proper.

Apropos of German chances of holding the Carpathian line, an article on present events in Hungary published in the Red Army's Red Star states:

"The Carpathian mountains are a strong natural barrier. But can Germany expect the Carpathians and Rumanian and Hungarian fortifications there to detain the Red Army's victorious advance for long?

Contrast in Reception

"Meanwhile events in the Hungarian and Rumanian rear hardly indicate that the double 'dictators undouble' Regent Nicholas Horthy and Premier Ion Antonescu can cope with the breakup behind the lines which grows as the Red Army approaches the borders of Southeastern Europe. . . . Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's arrival in Jassy occasioned a panic in Rumania that gripped the entire administration."

The same article ironically contrasts the present entry of the German Army in Hungary with their arrival there early in the spring of 1941 preparatory to the invasion of Yugoslavia.

At that time, the article points out, Hungary's rulers greeted the German Army with enthusiasm and eagerly participated in the dismemberment of their neighbor.

Now when the time is running full against them, the Germans have undertaken a second Balkan campaign in order to compel their panicky and mutinous vassals to keep in line and force them to contribute to their last strength and resources to a lost cause.

"Fatally wounded but still powerful, the German beast destroys its own flock in order to lengthen its own existence at their expense."

Hungary because of its geographical position was first thus to be devoured.

Russians hold most of Dniester east bank; RAF bombs Berlin and Nazis strike back.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German forces are reliably reported to have occupied the Aaland Islands in the Baltic, halfway between Finland and Sweden.

Red armies have gained almost complete control of the eastern bank of the Dniester along a 165-mile stretch.

These two important Eastern European Front developments dominate the latest war news.

The reported move into the Aalands and announcements by Rumanian sources in Helsingfors and Ankara that the Germans have occupied all of Rumania, show the Nazis are taking desperate steps to secure the northern and southern anchors of their crumbling eastern lines. Seizure of the Aalands is especially important. These islands dominate the sea approaches to Finland. The Germans must control them if they are to maintain communications with their Finnish allies.

The Russians now hold the eastern side of the Dniester from Zaleshchiki in Old Poland to Kamenka, 50 miles below Mogilev Podolski. In a powerful four-day 62-mile thrust, Marshal Zhukov's forces drove to within 60 miles of the old Czechoslovakian border and five miles from the former Rumanian Province of Bucovina. At several points along the upper Dniester Soviet advance guards are almost in the foothills of the Carpathians, where the Germans are expected to make their last great stand in the East.

Meanwhile, the great aerial offensive against the sources of Germany's defensive power goes on apace. More than 1,000 British planes raided Berlin last night and dropped 2,800 tons of bombs on the Capital's remaining industrial areas. Seventy-three RAF craft were lost when a large force of Nazi night fighters intercepted the attacking armada as it neared Berlin. The raid followed close on heavy American daylight blows against Frankfurt, Schweinfurt, and other key centers.

The Germans struck back with the largest raid in a year on London last night, dropping a substantial load of explosive and incendiary bombs.

In Italy, the Germans continue to show extraordinary tenacity in holding on to the ruins of Cassino. A London report said tough Nazi paratroopers had been ordered to retain the town at all costs and were locked in a bitter battle with New Zealand shock forces.

From India comes word that Japanese invasion troops have been dislodged from three positions covering the Tiddim-Imphal Road, which they previously had cut. The news from this isolated front is still sketchy, but in spite of apprehension in Chungking there is every indication that Allied forces have the situation in hand.

The approach of the monsoon season makes it highly unlikely that genuinely major operations are contemplated by either side in the India-Burma frontier territory at this time. General Sewell, official British military commentator, estimates the Japanese have only six divisions in the entire Indo-Burmese theater. If this is true, the Japanese thrust into India is merely a defensive move to gain an advantageous position from which to harass the coming Allied offensive.

Willkie Fights to Prove He's Really Republican

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 25—In his quest for the Republican Presidential renomination, Wendell Willkie is finding in Wisconsin—as no doubt elsewhere in the country—that he is plumb up against the necessity of proving that he is a Republican. And he is going about it right heartily.

His campaign in this critical primary has now reached the stage where the Party's 1940 nominee is taking note of the many criticisms which are being leveled against him by his G. O. P. opponents. He is bluntly and directly answering back.

Mr. Wilkie begins by telling his audiences, as he did today in Waukesha, that he has been maligned, assailed, and whispered about because he has sought to make the Republican Party a vigorous, progressive, positive, forward-looking instrument of government and that he knows full well what many listening to him have been told and what some may really think about him.

He then remarks frankly that he knows his critics have spread the report that he is in league with President Roosevelt, that his internationalism means an American-financed WPA on the Volga, that he really is a New Deal stooge.

Mr. Willkie dissents.

New Deal Assailed

He launches into a really all-embracing indictment of the Administration which is calculated to remove all doubt that he is any ally of the New Deal or its works.

He makes it strong, he makes it specific, and it is clearly evident to the correspondents who are traveling with him that at this point he is discussing what his audiences want to hear discussed and is coming to grips with the honest reservations which many of them plainly have about his candidacy.

Mr. Willkie emphasizes that he doesn't place much value in negative criticism, but that he does

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Prices and Your Purse: Postal Fees Up March 26

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 25

March 26 is the day the new mail rates go into effect. Here they are in brief:

Local letter rate will be increased from two to three cents an ounce.

Domestic air-mail rate will be increased from six to eight cents an ounce. The air-mail rate to and from the armed forces outside the United States remains at six cents a half ounce.

Every package sent by parcel post will require at least one cent more postage than is now required. The new law requires an increase of one cent or 3 per cent, whichever is greater.

Insured and C. O. D. fees will be doubled.

Fees for registered mail are increased 33⅓ per cent.

Money order rates are also increased.

Extra Sugar

Whether or not you've already used Stamp 40 in Ration Book 4 for five pounds of canning sugar, you can now apply for an extra ration—up to 20 pounds per person—at your local rationing board.

Application must be made on a new and simple form (OPA R-323). The entire transaction may be handled by mail. To each application you will attach spare stamp 37 from Ration Book 4 to show that you are not applying for more sugar than you have people in the family.

When you get your coupons or certificates back by mail, you spend them at any store.

No restrictions are put on the amount of sugar that may be used for each quart of finished fruit, as in former years.

Coal Report

If you use coke or anthracite to heat with, there is a little form-filling ahead before you can put in your next year's coal.

On your "consumer declaration" you must report your annual coal

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Hitler Puts Up Big 'Front' And Has to Pay Big Price

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week it was plain that Germany was attempting to frighten British and American public opinion away from the invasion by improving the appearances of its defensive strength.

So far as the western aspect is concerned the appearance was improved.

The swift military occupation of his Balkan satellites was impressive. So was the strenuous defense of Cassino, much of which still lay in German hands 10 days after the pulverizing air attack which was supposed to clear the way to Rome.

So too was the fact that Finland remained in the war on Germany's side and that Spain still protracted negotiations over our demands for the implementation of its neutrality.

The price Hitler was paying for this improved appearance is the important thing. Part of it was to be seen on the Russian front where the Dniester was crossed with a speed and force which was frankly admitted as alarming in Berlin.

The rest of the price remains to be measured when the invasion takes place. It may turn out to be a desperate German gamble in which they have invested troops which will be vital in the invasion.

Big Price for Finland

The price of keeping Finland in the war has been the maintenance of at least seven German divisions in Finland and another 10 or 15 on the exposed and dangerous Baltic front. The price of holding Cassino has been paid in parachute troops which are the best shock troops in the German Army. Can Hitler afford this price?

We do not and cannot estimate the full answer. We can see, however, that preinvasion appearances have become increasingly important to Germany and that it is willing to spend heavily to maintain and improve them. And there is in this very fact the indication we are looking for that Germany does fear the invasion and is willing to spend heavily on what it apparently thinks is a chance of averting it.

Why it thinks it sees this chance is no secret. The invasion is not an ordeal which any Briton or American welcomes. There is real, and natural reluctance. That re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

General Wilson Ends Mideast Conference

By the Associated Press

Cairo, March 25

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, returned March 24 to Algiers after consulting Middle East service and civilian chiefs and representatives of Allied governments in Cairo.

The subjects were understood to concern the changing Balkan situation and the allocation of zones of responsibility for relief administrations.

Chinese Studying Abroad Must Submit to Control

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, March 25—The new system of governmental guidance for Chinese students abroad, indicative of the general trend in China's educational policies will include "students' superintendents" of the Chinese Ministry of Education who will be stationed in the United States and Britain.

Under the new plan students desiring study abroad must obtain permission to do so. That permission will be dependent on the following conditions:

Students must have three years experience in practical work in the government or some other institution. Oral examination must satisfy educational authorities that the student's poise, behaviour and political thought are satisfactory.

Further, a special examination in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Peoples Principles" must prove that the official Kuomintang doctrine is the unalterable basis of their political convictions. They must undergo a special ideological and physical training course in the Kuomintang Party's "Central Institute of Party and Political Training."

During two years abroad which will be the normal limit, students must unconditionally submit to control and guidance of the super-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Russia:

News of the reported German occupation of the Aaland Islands came from the London Radio,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Air Crescendo over the Reich: Magazine Section.

Milk Producer 'Squeezed' Between Costs and Subsidy

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When New England farmers were told that a recent survey had indicated that the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in this area has increased approximately $1.25 since September, 1942, they almost arose and spoke in unison as they asked:

"Who says so?"

"How did he arrive at that figure?"

The questions flew thick and fast, but all were along the same line of thought. Each farmer was sure that there must be a discrepancy somewhere. Had all feed costs been taken into consideration? And what about inexperienced help at prevailing wages for experienced labor?

Meantime, New England consumers—drinking more milk than ever—are still getting their quart bottles at the same price. And producers are receiving Government subsidies of 60 and 70 cents a hundred pounds in the face of a $1.25 increase in cost of production.

But, again, how was this figure of $1.25 obtained, and by whom?

Many factors were taken into consideration by C. W. Swonger, economist of the New England Milk Producers' Association, in reaching his conclusion. He included farm labor costs, grain, hay and silage, dairy cow replacements, and farm machinery in his survey. He does not claim any high degree of accuracy for the figures obtained. The results may be off a few cents one way or the other, he adds.

But, he concludes, this does not alter the basic fact that the cost of milk has increased substantially since the time Federal milk hearings were held in the Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, and Fall River markets late in September of last year.

Factor of Farm Labor

Delving first into farm labor costs, Mr. Swonger says that the most common method of hiring dairy farm labor is probably "per month, with board." However, he points out that rates of wages on this basis do not include the value of farm privileges, such as board, housing, and other items. Therefore, he used rates of wages "per month without board," as a better measure of the cost of hiring and maintaining a dairy farm worker.

The official USDA reports, he states, indicate that farm wages, without board in New England, have advanced about $25 a month since the autumn of 1942. Based on 250 hours worked each month, and the common figure of 2.6 hours of labor required to produce 100 pounds of milk, the increase in farm wage rates has added about 26 cents to the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk.

This, he adds significantly, does not take account of the reduced efficiency of the present farm labor supply, with older men and women, and children in many cases, taking the place of skilled agricultural workers on farms. Mr. Swonger figures this reduced labor efficiency at 10 per cent, bringing an added cost of 12.8 cents per 100 pounds.

As to grain prices, the reports of the Boston Market Administrator, Mr. Swonger states, indicate that the average cost of a standard dairy ration, per ton, has increased from $46.26 in September, 1942, to $64.58 in January this year. With the generally accepted feeding ration in New England about 33 pounds of grain per hundredweight of milk, feed costs have increased from 82.1 cents to $1.076, or an added cost of 25.5 cents per 100 pounds of milk.

Again, Mr. Swonger points out, these figures make no allowance for changes in the quality of available supplies of feed. From the reports of the New England Crop Reporting Service on "grain fed per cow," and on "milk production per cow," it was possible to develop a rough "index of efficiency," adding about 6.9 cents for each 100 pounds of milk.

Hay Price Also Soars

On the basis of 65 pounds of hay to produce 100 pounds of milk, Mr. Swonger showed that increases of from $2.50 to $5 a ton for hay in various sections of New England, the cost of roughage had increased about 16 cents per 100 pounds of milk.

Another factor, he points out, is the increased cost of dairy cow replacements, and the shorter life or more rapid depreciation of dairy cows, due to inexperienced milkers and the inferior quality of feed supplies. Increased cost of cows, he figures, brings a boost of 25.3 cents a hundredweight in the cost of producing milk. More rapid depreciation is held to represent an increase in cost of five cents per 100 pounds of milk.

Finally, comes farm machinery, a factor which Mr. Swonger admits is difficult to appraise. He feels it would probably be reasonable to assume that the costs arising from reduced efficiency of the physical equipment of dairy farmers to have added at least 10 cents per 100 pounds to the cost of producing milk.

Summarized, these added costs total $1.275 per hundredweight in the production of milk.

As to relief in this situation, the New England Milk Producers' Association has gone on record as requesting that either milk prices be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the Price Control Act, or that subsidy payments be adjusted and increased to reflect actual increased costs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Mild

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and mild today. Partly cloudy and moderate temperatures tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by rain late Sunday. Somewhat colder.

Southwestern Maine—Fair and mild today. Mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight, with a few scattered showers in mountains of north portion. Sunday increasing cloudiness and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and mild today. Mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight, with a few scattered light showers showers in mountains of north portion. Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in south portion late Sunday and colder.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and mild today. Partly cloudy and moderate temperatures tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late Sunday. Somewhat colder.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 1:10 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Monday, 2:00 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.

Here's a Picture of Wild Life on City Pavements

By a Staff Photographer

Pigeons and Squirrels Are Stars of Daily Shows on Boston Common

Added to the antics of the pigeons and squirrels which amuse hundreds of people each day on Boston Common were the entertaining (to others) endeavors of the staff photographer who got these pictures. Photographing the pigeons was easy enough, he admitted, but in getting close to the squirrels he had to adopt Indian scout methods.

More than once after he had crept up near a cosy group of squirrels and had adjusted his camera, he was startled by an ecstatic cry from an onlooker, "There! That's just perfect!" and the whole group of squirrels would come tumbling down. However, after being coaxed by peanuts, these two squirrels obligingly "sat" for their portraits.

Tweek, Tweek of the Squirrels Mingles With Coo of the Doves

Are Boston Common's squirrels well described by the term "pigeon-pecked," and is their diet scanty because the pigeons get there first?

An out-of-town visitor thinks so, for he has written a letter to the Monitor asking that the public's attention be brought to the matter.

Having a free half hour the other day, and being interested in wild life, even if it's close to the city pavements, this reporter strolled down to the Common to size up the situation.

And the result of the observation is that the squirrels are doing all right, particularly because Bostonians have adopted as their own special pets either pigeons which glide down the wind to the peril of passers-by or the squirrels which leap about in the tree tops.

Along with this message the reporter returns with a newly discovered talent for imitating a squeaking gate, this being the sound an Old Common Hand declares gets squirrels down to the ground fast.

One of the regular visitors to the Common down by the Frog Pond was a restaurant waiter, who saves bread left by his patrons, cuts it into cubes, and comes to the Common every few days to feed the birds and squirrels.

Up across from the State House a banker-type of businessman who was the center of a flock of pigeons, with squirrels creeping about, had a strange tale to tell. A man who has the deserved reputation of being punctual, he has made it a point to come to the Common directly after work each day. Recently he got away from business earlier than usual, and dropped by the Common on his way home. He had no sooner thrown a few peanuts to the ground when a woman's voice accosted him from the rear:

"You're 15 minutes early," she said, "and the pigeons won't expect you."

And with a withering glance she sailed past him with her sack of peanuts.

After the reporter was satisfied that the squirrels are fat and well-fed—one squirrel buried enough peanuts in a short while to see it through an extremely hard spring—he stopped by the New England Museum of Natural History to have a chat with Miss Mary Germaine, General Curator. From her he learned the reason for the squirrels' stragly appearance at this time—they'he changing from their winter coats to summer ones. Their common names are gray squirrel and cat squirrel. An uncommon name, but one biologists feel more at home with is scurious carolinensis. In the winter squirrels live in holes in the trees, and in summer some build nests.

As for the pigeons, their species was brought here from England. In ancient Greek and Roman times they were used to carry messages. They are variously called domestic doves, rock doves, just street pigeons, or, if you're a naturalist, columbus domestica. Nest-building is sissy-stuff they leave to the squirrels; the pigeons find their refuges from the elements under roof eaves and on high window sills.

After an afternoon on the trails of Boston Common this reporter feels right in the pink. Got any duck ponds you want looked over?

'No Overtime' Seen as Strike

To refuse to work overtime, long required for full production, is "equivalent to strike action," according to a telegram sent to the Congress of Industrial Organizations cellar workers union in Peabody by Waldo C. Holden, director of the disputes division of the New England War Labor Board. The telegram set today as the deadline for resumption of regular overtime schedules by this group of workers in the leather industry.

The cellar workers decided to refrain from overtime in protest against refusal of the companies to grant a 50 per cent wage increase.

The telegram, filed yesterday, was sent to Isidore Pickman, international representative of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union, C. I. O. It reads as follows:

"Re Mass. Leather Mfg. Assn., Peabody, I am advised that certain of your membership by resolution are refraining from working any overtime despite the overtime which has been general practice for many months. This action, so far as this office is concerned, is equivalent to strike action. Your attention is called to my recent letter to you stressing the urgency of maintaining full production and disciplining recalcitrant members. In the event that this office is not advised of full production by your membership Saturday, March 25, or that appropriate disciplinary measures are not being taken, this matter will be referred to the Board for appropriate action."

Final Recital of Series On First Church Organ

In a free organ recital open to the public, William Zeuch will present the last of his "Hour of Organ Music" programs Sunday afternoon, March 26, at 4:30 p. m., at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

The program includes "Chorale," Boellmann; "Minuet," Boccherini; "Meditation," Sturges; "Norwegian War Rhapsody," Sinding; "The Little Red Lark," Clokey; "Finlandia," Sibelius; "Marche Champetre," Boex; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," arranged by Lemare; "Liebstod" from "Tristan and Isolde" and "Ride of the Valkyries" from "The Valkyries," by Wagner.

A performance of Brahm's "Requiem" will be given at the Church on Sunday, April 2.

Talk About Curzon Line

How the Curzon Line was first drawn, and what its mention in the news as a possible border between Russia and Poland means, will be discussed by Miss Grace Humphrey, graduate of Wellesley College and a resident of Poland for several years, in a talk before the Friends of Polish Culture, 190 Beacon Street, tomorrow, at 3:30 p. m.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Reminders For Persons In Blackout

Blackouts in Massachusetts—there'll be one tomorrow night—take place so seldom these days that it may be well for residents to jack up their memories on a few of the things they will be asked to do by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety during the State-wide test blackout scheduled to begin at 8:50 p. m. Sunday.

At the first audible, or warning, signal—a long, steady blast—snap out your house lights. Street lights will go out at the same time. Motorists will keep going, but with the low beam of their headlights showing.

At the second audible, or raid, signal—a series of short, sharp blasts for a two-minute period at 9:05 p. m.—stop your automobile, put out headlights. Pedestrians will seek shelter. Military and emergency vehicles only will be allowed to proceed.

At the third audible, or second warning, signal at 9:15 p. m.—a long, steady blast—keep your house lights out. Pedestrians and vehicles will resume movement, the automobiles on low-beam headlights.

Finally, at the "All clear"—a short 10-second blast scheduled at 9:30 p. m.—turn on house lights.

The Committee asks you to study these regulations—and abide by them. Willful violators will face prosecution, according to John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Greatest Power Is Forecast For Ships of the Postwar Era

Log of the Port of Boston

Development of the gas turbine propulsion unit for ships in the postwar era—the advent of which is being widely discussed in shipping circles—may be the answer to a definite trend toward higher horsepower and steam pressure for merchant ships, in lieu of large Diesel units, according to J. Lewis Luckenbach, head of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Advances in machinery and propulsion units cannot be expected at this time, he pointed out in a recent report, although the trend towards higher steam pressures is established. As the industry becomes more acquainted with the use of higher pressures and temperatures, and as soon as conditions normalize, more radical advances in these fields may be expected, he said.

With the demand for higher speed which fits into modern transportation, higher horsepowers are required for ships, he said. Many new devices and materials have been brought out through the war and some of these with time and a readjustment period will probably lend to advancements in construction, engineering ,and navigation, he said. "They are in the offing," he added.

Ships From N. E.

New England shipyards contributed 10 of the 134 new vessels delivered by all shipyards of the nation during February, according to the Maritime Commission. Eight of the 10 were EC2 cargo ships built at Portland, Maine, and two were special type vessels constructed at Providence. West Coast shipyards delivered 57 of the vessels, including the first of the Maritime Commission's new Victory Ships, which accounted for 42.9 per cent of the total production for the month. East Coast production was 48 ships or 38.5 per cent of the total.

Combat Bar

More than 19,000 officers and seamen of the American merchant fleet have been awarded the Merchant Marine Combat Bar authorized by Congress to men having had active service in a ship that has been in direct combat with the enemy while delivering war cargoes to our fighting men.

Powerful Cranes

Some ship sections used in prefabrication programs weigh 260 tons each and crane manufacturers, in response to the demand of the shipbuilding industry, plan cranes for the future of greater lifting capacity than ever before, according to the Shipbuilders' Council of America. Production is speeded by prefabricated deck assemblies, deck house, frame castings, massive bulkheads, etc.

N. E. Man Urged

Appointment of a New England man to the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed the late Joseph B. Eastman, formerly of Boston, is urged by John F. Fitzgerald, a member of the Boston Port Authority and a former Mayor of Boston. Most of the commissioners of the I. C. C. are described as "railroad minded," but as that body now has certain regulatory powers over steamship lines, the selection of a New England man on the Commission who thinks in terms of water transportation as well as land is desirable, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Lock Closing

Repairs and painting of the lock gates require the closing of the large lock at the Charles River Dam to navigation between April 10 and 30, and again from May 8 to 28, it is announced by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Leon Stone

Worcester Acts to Build Up City's Postwar Employment

Ten thousand more jobs than Worcester industry provided before the war are forecast as essential to the city's welfare in the postwar era.

This high level goal of production and employment is set for the manufacturing of Worcester in the report of its Committee for Economic Development, the postwar planning organization of business.

Concrete proposals for Worcester's industrial development are being worked out by the C. E. D. and will be announced at an early date.

In substance the Worcester C. E. D. says that the city is faced with a serious problem of postwar unemployment, that it isn't going to be enough to wait hopefully for industry to meet it, but that something effective has got to be planned out in advance or the city will tend to decline.

The C.E.D. was stirred to energetic provision against the future by its studies indicating that after the war the community would have a shortage of about 9,000 to 12,000 jobs. This deficiency might be expected to increase if employment declined as it did in the years before the war.

"Faced with this potential unemployment, with a sinking population, a rising base of municipal relief expenditure and descending amount of real property valuation, we believe this community must realistically face the situation and determine on a course of action for its correction," the C.E.D. reported.

"The basic problem is to bring manufacturing employment up to, and maintain it, around the 36,000 level. Such a level of employment, and its accompanying pay roll, would enable non-manufacturing businesses and services to absorb the remaining unemployment.

"The magnitude of this problem may be judged by the fact that average annual manufacturing employment for the years 1931-1940 was 26,067. That our present industrial plant is adequate to operate at a 36,000 employee level is obvious from the fact that current employment is in excess of 50,000.

"The matter, which is not clear, is the answer to the question—is industry in the community, collectively speaking, capable of sustaining postwar operations at a point so high above its prewar record?

"It is not the part of prudence, hopeful as we may be, to assume that industry will achieve sufficiently high peacetime levels. Positive measures, looking toward industrial development should be adopted.

Industrial development can come both from within and without the community. It can come from the expansion of enterprises already located here and from the bringing here of branch plants and warehouses of companies located elsewhere.

"Worcester is fortunate in that we have here many small industries. Of more than 500 factories in Worcester, over 300 employ but 50 persons or less. Many of these, with the right type of assistance, can become larger employers of labor.

"Our century of industrial background has given the city an environment conducive to development of worth-while inventions. A set-up can be devised to screen out the most promising new ideas and provide means to putting them into production.

"Industries in other parts of the country are considering decentralization plans out of which will come branch plants to serve market areas, such as New England. Worcester is ideally located for this purpose.

"It should not be left to chance that such development comes about. The future economic well-being of this community and its nearly 200,000 inhabitants is too vital to remain a whim of fortune. The men and women of this city can, if they wish, shape its destiny. If they will it so, and back their determination with funds, the downward trend can be checked and high employment and prosperity can be achieved."

Ford Hall Forum

Military and political aspects of the Russian role in the war as seen at first hand by a reporter will be related by Henry Shapiro, United Press correspondent in Moscow, at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall tomorrow night, March 26. His topic is "The Latest Word from the Russian Front." Reuben L. Lurie will preside. Doors will be opened at 7:30 p. m. and the public is invited to attend.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Leon Henderson will speak on "A World in Change" at Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m. Open to the public

Leo Smit, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

New England Museum of Natural History will show free movies on "Itchy Scratchy," a bear cub who makes friends with a dog on a Canadian hunting trip, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Tomita will speak on "Chinese Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Prof. G. Nye Steiger will speak on the "Historical Background of Chinese Art" in the Lecture Hall. Both are free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Baptist Church, School and Common Streets, Natick Square, at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. Reginald Phelps will speak at the Fogg Museum of Art at 3:30 p. m. on "Artistic Background of the Portraits in the Washington, Franklin, Lafayette Exhibition." Open to the public.

"Latest Word from the Russian Front" is the subject of a talk by Henry Shapiro to be given in the John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "World Topics and Chinese Puzzles" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston's Drive For Big Airport Nearing Climax

Continued from Page 1

have been inaugurated, local interests, notably the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Port Authority, and the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, feel that these projected extensions will provide inadequate air service in and out of Boston.

Boston and New England will be the victim of "unjustified indiscrimination," said Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued today, if the Board turns down the application for through trunk line air service between Boston and the South and the West.

In a recent letter to all members of the CAB and the New England Congressional delegation in Washington, the Boston Chamber voiced its opposition to the CAB Examiner's report. It urged that the CAB certify applications for additional air routes to meet the "growing demands" of Boston and New England.

The Chamber was careful to point out that its attitude was in no sense a reflection on the service which American and Northeast have given Boston and New England. "This service is probably the best that could be provided under wartime restrictions," the Chamber statement said, "and doubtless it will be improved when conditions allow."

In its advocation of additional trunk line air service between Boston and the south and west, the Chamber emphasized the potential postwar need for it and listed three significant factors:

1. Metropolitan Boston has a population of 2,351,000 and the area within a 50-mile radius of the city has a population of 4,300,000.

2. Boston is the fifth largest metropolitan area in the United States, and except for New York is the most densely populated.

3. Under normal conditions air travel between Boston and New York is heavier than on any route in the United States. Nevertheless, so far only one carrier has been authorized to operate this route.

The Cambridge Chamber resolutions took substantially the same line as the Boston Chamber.

An analysis of the projected extension already proposed by the CAB examiners discloses:

1. By the Northeast extension to New York, air travelers from Boston would for the first time have a choice of two companies.

2. Northeast, furthermore, would become a strong regional company and serving New England would become its most earnest consideration.

3. American Airlines would still remain the only trunk air route to New York supplying service west of New York.

4. Peacetime restoration of American's war-cancelled service from Boston to Springfield, Albany, Buffalo, and Detroit to Chicago would provide an additional and direct trunk line to the west.

Further analysis discloses that extension of Eastern Air Lines, for instance, to Boston would provide the Hub with through service to the South and Gulf Coast, with direct connection to Latin America.

United's projected service from Cleveland and Hartford, Conn., to Boston would provide a through direct service to the Central Pacific and Northwest area.

Outstanding question in the opinion of local aeronautical circles would be whether the Boston-New York would become a "starvation" route for three operators or whether two operators could more comfortably divide the business with profit to themselves.

Statistics have disclosed that fully three-quarters of the air passengers traveling to New York from Boston have New York as their destination. It would be vital, therefore, for a New England operator such as Northeast to make a profit on the New York route. While the Boston-New York run would be a factor with a transcontinental operator, nevertheless, his primary interest would lie in the long-haul passenger.

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Rios Appeals to Chileans To Increase Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25—It has long been a South American maxim that "to govern is to populate." President Rios has adapted this to: "To govern is to produce." He has done so after exercising the maximum of patience and conciliation in negotiation with employers and workers to settle strikes in the nitrate and coal mines and in paper and other manufacturing industries.

The Presidential appeal for more production — following a long period of strikes—has met with some reward, but there are still certain political and economic factors, largely of domestic origin, which militate against substantial improvement. The lack of raw materials has made it difficult for many national factories to maintain their production rhythm.

Señor Rios is also handicapped by his own Party, the Radicals, who are threatening to withdraw their support unless he forms an exclusively leftist government. The President wants to maintain a national government, representative of all sections, except the extreme rightists and leftists. The Radicals, at their last national convention in Concepcion, advocated a program approximating very much to that of the Popular Front in the prewar governing days of former President Aguirre.

Much of the popular dissatisfaction, which has contributed to reduced production, is traced to inflation and the sequel of higher living costs. When the President took over two years ago the wholesale price index was little more than 500. Now it is more than 800. Living costs have practically doubled. Free circulating currency has increased from 1,100,000,000 to almost 2,000,000,000 pesos. It is no mere coincidence that there has been great activity on the real estate market and that prices of land and bricks and mortar have soared.

It looks as if Señor Rios will win through. There was evidence that he was winning through by the end of last year, for it is felt that he would not have left on a long tour of the far southern territories of the republic, down to Punta Arenas in the Magellan Straits, unless he realized that the economic tide was turning.

Friendly observers—and critics—stress one point about Chilean production. The country's contribution to the war effort is largely economic and, in this respect, the Allies have not been let down. Copper production has been maintained above the 500,000 ton mark, annually, which is more than treble the index a decade ago, while the output of nitrate is now 1,500,000 tons compared with 500,000 in 1933. There has been recent trouble on the nitrate pampa. This may yet turn out to have been stimulated by Axis agents, though the unfortunate domestic economic situation has provided plenty of excuse for labor discontent.

One of the chief causes of the inflationary situation has been the Government's policy to use part of its surplus of dollar currency by issuing domestic peso currency. It was finally convinced of its error, and this particular cause of depreciation has been eliminated.

Another danger continues to subsist, however. The budgetary expenditure for the current year is estimated at 3,990,000,000 pesos, approximately 1,000,000,000 more than receipts. The accumulated deficit at the end of last year was 1,244,000,000 pesos. North Americans are well acquainted with their own budgetary situation but they will appreciate that it is more serious here, because of the ratio of the deficit to the total estimates.

Imports Dwindling

Moreover, it is probable that the customs revenue has been over-estimated, because practically all imports are from the United States and these are dwindling monthly due to Allied war requirements.

President Rios has obtained economic dictatorial powers from Congress, so that he seems to be in a position to stop the inflationary process. Much will depend on his personal courage and the support given by his Radical Party members.

The slight improvement in nation production, following his appeal, has given more stability to the Government of President Rios, but it has yet to be proved that Capital and Labor will work permanently in unison under the regime.

Friends of Señor Rios, however, continue to stress that the United Nations have no reason to complain, as there has been no delay in copper and nitrate shipments, though Chileans themselves, from producer to worker, are extremely concerned over the overseas prospects for their mining products once the war is over. They would like to know, particularly, if they are to encounter any increased competition of artificial nitrates with their natural product in the North American market.

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Cartoon in News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Spring Housecleaning in the Ukraine

New Booklet Gives Advice To Inductees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25 — Men to be inducted into the armed forces henceforth will have available to them a tersely phrased 12-page booklet outlining essential steps they should take for the protection of their own and their dependents' rights, it was announced here by John Kirkland Clark, member of the War Work Committee of the New York Bar Association, and co-author of the booklet.

Copies of the booklet are being distributed nationally, Mr. Clark explained yesterday, and said that draft boards have been instructed to supply a copy of the booklet henceforth to every man prior to his actual induction.

Prepared over a period of two years, with the consultation of more than 1,000 bar associations and the American Banking Association, the booklet contains all the necessary advice to inductees as to what to do and what not to do about powers of attorney, outstanding loans, bank accounts, the income tax, and similar matters.

The last five pages of the booklet are in the form of a questionnaire, upon which each man is advised to enter all pertinent personal facts and the record of all property, bank accounts, important legal papers and similar business documents for the convenience of his family.

In preparation of the booklet, Army and Navy officials co-operated with Mr. Clark's committee and Selective Service.

Dewey Charges Silencing Of News at Home

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey added to his criticism of the National Administration last night with the charge that it was initiating a "deliberate and dangerous policy" of suppressing news at home.

"Despite millions of dollars spent on war information service, we are constantly being surprised," Mr. Dewey said in opening the annual exhibition of the Press Photographers Association of New York. "Often we learn of important events through the pronouncements of foreign statesmen or by reading dispatches cabled back to this country from foreign papers.

After making all due allowances for wartime conditions, it still remains that we know far too little about our own foreign policies and practically nothing about our diplomatic commitments."

Mr. Dewey's address, in which he declared that "even after a presidential broadcast, we still know precisely nothing of what really happened at the much-heralded conference at Teheran," was broadcast nationally over an NBC hookup.

Discussed as possible Republican presidential nominee despite his insistence he is not a candidate, Mr. Dewey has been speaking infrequently and confining his appearances within the state.

He last criticized the Administration at a Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club here, but on that occasion his talk was not broadcast at his request.

Going to Turkey

Miss Carol C. Tuttle

Miss Carol Cathay Tuttle of Plainfield, N. J., English teacher in the Hartridge School of Plainfield, has been engaged as a term teacher in the American Collegiate Institute, Izmir, Turkey, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, Boston. Miss Tuttle is a native of Peiping, China, and was educated at Chaffee School, Windsor, Conn., and Smith College, class of 1943. Miss Tuttle's father was a missionary. Miss Tuttle is a Phi Beta Kappa and took high honors in literature at Smith. The American Collegiate Institute is a school for girls conducted by the American Board in Izmir, Turkey. It ranks high in academic standing and last year had 220 day pupils and 30 boarders. Only girls with high school standard are accepted as pupils.

Farm Machinery Issue Discussed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Farm machinery exported under Lend-Lease has been less than 2 per cent of the American supply, President Roosevelt said yesterday, and emphasized that those exports are helping feed the American Army overseas, soon to rise to 5,000,000 men.

Mr. Roosevelt replied indirectly at his press-radio conference to complaints, in Congress and elsewhere, that farm machinery is being shipped abroad when American farmers are unable to get all they want.

At the Capital, meantime, an investigation of the farm machinery situation was asked by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri. He introduced a resolution proposing that the agriculture committee review present and prospective production of farm machinery, and "secure facts" as to what amount of supply of farm machinery has been sent to areas outside the United States and what plans have been adopted for future foreign distribution.

The President read a letter from the Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo T. Crowley, citing the 2 per cent figure. Mr. Crowley, Mr. Roosevelt announced, has resigned as Alien Property Custodian in order to give all his time to his other two big Government jobs, Foreign Economic Administrator, and Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The President disclosed several weeks ago that Mr. Crowley wanted to quit as Alien Property Custodian, but that he had asked him to stay on a while. James E. Markham of Lowell, Mass., who has been Deputy Custodian for two years, was appointed to succeed Mr. Crowley.

Mr. Roosevelt said in an address last Christmas eve that 5,000,000 American troops would be overseas by next July 1 and he recalled that statement when making public a letter to him from Mr. Crowley outlining policy on exports of farm machinery.

Mr. Crowley said exports thus far had gone chiefly to Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom "to assist in increasing vitally needed food production for the war."

"As you know," his letter continued, "these countries, under reverse Lend-Lease and without payment by us, have supplied our armed forces with very substantial quantities of food. Australia and New Zealand, for instance, have supplied our forces under reverse Lend-Lease with approximately the same amount of beef and veal which we have exported to all Lend-Lease countries. In the United Kingdom, more than 20 per cent of the food for our forces has been supplied under reverse Lend-Lease."

Blast Traps 14 Men Fighting Mine Blaze

SHINNSTON, W. Va., March 25 (AP)—Fourteen men who entered the recently opened Katherine No. 4 Coal Mine to fight a fire were trapped by a blast which shattered part of the working early today.

Rescue work was at a standstill while workmen restored the damaged ventilating system.

The fire broke out last night near the end of the 3,000-foot slope, and the entire working crew of 75 was ordered to the surface. A fire-fighting company was organized and sent back inside.

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

Markham Succeeds Crowley As Alien Property Custodian

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of Leo T. Crowley as Alien Property Custodian and a few hours later gave the job to James E. Markham, who has been Deputy Custodian for two years.

Mr. Markham, whose home is in Lowell, Mass., was counsel for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from 1933 to 1942.

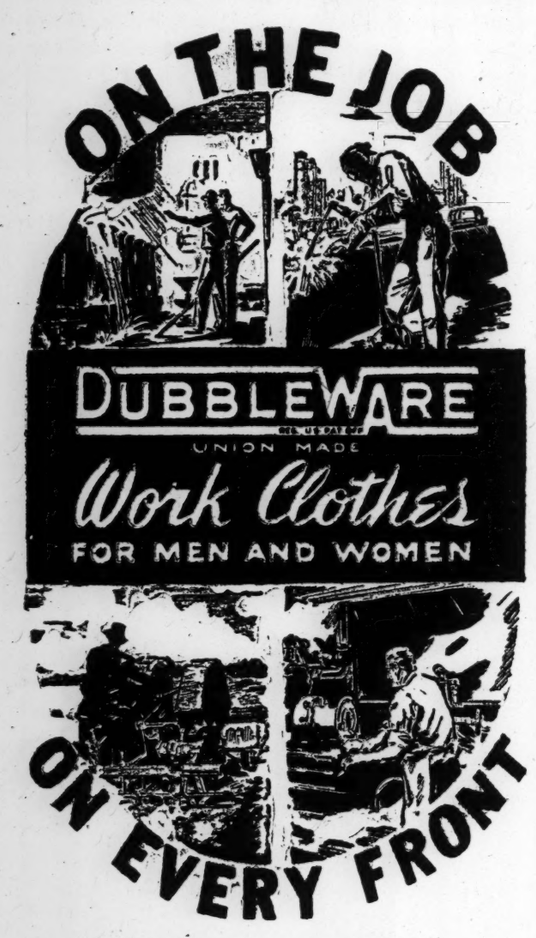
Mr. Crowley's resignation had been announced at the President's press-radio conference, along with that of Lowell Mellett, a White House administrative assistant. Mr. Crowley will continue to serve as Foreign Economic Administrator and as Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

It was the depression-born FDIC that brought Messrs. Markham and Crowley together. Walter J. Cummings, executive assistant to the then Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin, summoned Mr. Markham to Washington during the banking holiday to assist in the reorganization. Mr. Cummings became the first head of FDIC and named the New Englander as counsel.

Subsequently, Mr. Markham became General Counsel and chief administrative officer in charge of mergers, consolidations, and liquidation. When Mr. Crowley succeeded to the FDIC helm he retained the New Englander and the two formed a close working team.

Mr. Markham became Mr. Crowley's deputy with the inception of Alien Property Custodianship in March, 1942, and played a major part in organizing the office and outlining the policies that led to seizure of 449 business and other properties valued at $317,000,000. In addition the office has taken over some 44,000 patents, 475 patent contracts, 400 trademarks and several hundred thousand copyrights.

Keep on Buying War Bonds



At Neighborhood and Department Stores

Senate Votes to Curb TVA

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—In a session in which senators denounced Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's use of the words "parliamentary trickery," the Senate voted today to strip the Administration's Tennessee Valley Authority of its financial autonomy and make it come to Congress for funds.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of the restrictive legislation, denounced the Vice-President's remarks at one point, and at another Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri charged the Vice-President with "brazenly" disregarding the Senate's parliamentary rules.

The Senate voted 39 to 26 to incorporate in the $8,577,933,978 Independent Offices appropriations bill an amendment denying TVA, public power agency, the right to use its power and fertilizer receipts to finance its operations.

Under the proposal, upon which the House has yet to act, TVA's receipts would have to be paid into the general fund of the Treasury, and its spending would be limited strictly to such money as Congress appropriated.

The Senate also adopted an amendment making mandatory Senate confirmation of all federal employees making $4,500 or more a year.

Senate Acts to Curb 'Alphabet' Agencies

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Senate, approving the $8,557,000,000 Independent Offices appropriation bill, voted yesterday to withhold funds from any Government agency in existence 12 months without direct congressional appropriations.

This ban, sponsored by Senator Russell (D) of Georgia, struck particularly at the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and other agencies Mr. Roosevelt has financed from funds given him for discretionary use.

Judges Named In Ayer Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25—Miss Dorothy Thompson, Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, Lowell Mellett, Jean Carlu, and Thomas F. Barnhart will serve as judges of the 14th Annual Exhibition of Newspaper Typography to be held in Philadelphia on April 20 under the auspices of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

More than 1,000 English-language daily newspapers from all sections of the country will be inspected by this jury at the Ayer Galleries. Deadline by which all entries must be received in Philadelphia has been set at March 31.

This year's contest is of special interest, as most of the entries will have been affected by the need for many space-and-paper-saving changes in format and in the use of type. Millions of tons of paper have been and will be saved by reductions in the use of newsprint, and in this Exhibition, for the first time, the newspapers' new type dresses and formats will be assembled for critical comparison and review.

The F. Wayland Ayer Cup will be awarded the newspaper judged best in the exhibition, regardless of circulation or format. The cup, which must be won three times for permanent possession, was awarded last year to The Christian Science Monitor. The New York Times has two legs on the present cup, the New York Herald Tribune two, the Los Angeles Times one, and the Newark News one.

Hull to Address Pan American Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—An address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, will feature the Pan-American Day exercises to be held in Washington on April 14. Mr. Hull will speak on a program at the Pan American Union that evening, which will also feature a concert of music of the Americas by the United States Navy Band Orchestra. The program will climax a series of events commemorating the annual observance of Pan-American Day, celebrated in all the Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

On the evening of April 13 the finals of the National Discussion Contest on Inter-American Affairs will be held at the Pan American Union. The six finalists selected in regional contests participated in by colleges and university students throughout the country will discuss "How Can Inter-American Co-operation Be Made Permanent?"

Soldier Sentenced In Denver Extortion

DENVER, Colo., (AP)—A military investigation into an alleged extortion attempt upon a Denver night club last February has led to a six-months sentence against a military policeman and the ousting of a provost marshall, both connected with the military staff at Fitzsimons hospital, Capt. Charles Riblett, Denver Provost Marshall, disclosed.

Captain Riblett said the provost marshall, identified as Lieut. John O'Connor, would be tried by a military court.

The military policeman, Staff Sergeant Ray Yapp, was sentenced by court to six months at hard labor, Captain Riblett said.

Sergeant Yapp is alleged to have attempted to extort $800 from the night club with an offer to keep military police from declaring the club "out of bounds" for servicemen.

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Bisque Figures, pr.	25.00	15.00	11 Pc. Berry Set	20.00	12.50
4 Seasons, Bisque set	400.00	200.00	Bristol Box	85.00	50.00
Brass Andirons	50.00	35.00	Cut Glass Vases and Pitchers	6.00	3.00
Bristol Lamp Base	15.00	10.00	Cut Glass Bowls	5.00	3.00
Sandwich Glass Baskets, pr.	27.50	20.00	Bristol Jug Set, 3 pcs.	32.00	15.00

*Plus 10%

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U. S. Greeks Arriving For Boston Fete

Greek Americans from all over New England began to converge on Boston today for tomorrow's big celebration in Symphony Hall at 3 p. m. of the 123d anniversary of Greek Independence Day. Principal speaker at the meeting will be Vice-President Henry A. Wallace whose words will not only be broadcast over an American network but will be transmitted by short-wave radio so that they may be heard by "underground" groups in Greece itself. The address is scheduled for 4:40 p. m.

The celebration is sponsored by the Federation of Greek Communities and Societies of Greater Boston and the American Friends of Greece. Dr. George H. Chase, Dean of Harvard University, will be chairman, and John Carzis will head the reception committee. A feature of the program will be Greek folk dances symbolizing the struggle of Greece for independence. American Legion and Coast Guard bands will be heard. Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, will read the invocation and the Greek Ambassador to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, will speak.

The American Friends of Greece will tender a dinner in honor of Vice-President Wallace at the Harvard Club tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. This society was organized in 1923. It is now working with other interested groups in preparing a postwar rehabilitation program. Arrangements for the dinner are under the direction of Dean Chase. Archbishop Athenagoras, the Greek Ambassador, and Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, are among the guests expected.

The Vice-President is expected to arrive in Boston early tomorrow morning and to go directly to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for a reception, followed by a 9:15 breakfast at the Hotel Touraine, tendered by the Thomas Jefferson Forum and the Demosthenes Democratic Club.

Construction Jobs Off

Employment in the construction industry in Massachusetts declined last month, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries, which showed a decrease of 551 persons or 7.1 per cent in the number of workmen employed by 620 contractors.

Sunday 3:00 P. M.

MARY PHILIPS

Star of "Chicken Every Sunday"

IN

GENERAL TIRE'S "THANKS to AMERICA"

with

- General Tire Grand Orchestra conducted by Bobby Norris
- General Tire Chorus and Trio
- Ted Cole, romantic baritone

WNAC and THE YANKEE NETWORK

from

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL

Guest tickets for this broadcast will be issued at N. E. Mutual Hall box office up to the capacity of the hall

Facts—Not Propaganda

By a Staff Photographer

Netherlands Information Bureau Opens in Boston

Attending the official opening of a Boston branch of the Netherlands Information Bureau yesterday afternoon at 555 Boylston Street were, left to right: Mr. T. K. Hebert, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Boston; Dr. Nicholas A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, Director of the Netherlands Information Bureau in New York, and Mrs. Herbert Loeb, Director of the newly opened Boston branch.

Netherlands Boston Bureau To Spread Facts About Nation

Further extending its purpose to present "facts" about the Netherlands, as distinguished from "propaganda," the Netherlands Information Bureau officially opened a Boston branch under the direction of Mrs. Herbert Loeb, at 555 Boylston Street, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for the benefit of all New England.

Dr. Nicholas A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, Director of the Netherlands Information Bureau in New York, which serves as the center of this work in the Western Hemisphere, presided at the opening ceremonies. He spoke briefly of the aims of the Bureau and the importance of mutual understanding between America and the Netherlands Kingdom.

Broad Culture

Prof. D. J. Struick of Massachusetts Institute of Technology then addressed the gathering, which consisted of representatives from various nations, educational institutions, and the American press, on the value of the Bureau in the field of education. He also expressed the need for getting the rest of the world away from the "baggy pants and wooden shoes" conception of the Netherlands and its people.

Although wooden shoes of all sizes were lined up in full view at the front of the office, the main theme of the delightful exhibit along the walls emphasized the broad cultural and industrial development of the Netherlands, not only in Europe but in the Indies, in Asia and the Caribbean.

New books and pamphlets of all types were available to the visitors and the new Boston branch extended a cordial invitation to all the people of New England who seek the truth about the Netherlands to come in or phone and the information would be gladly given.

Notable Gathering

Those invited to the opening included:

T. Elink Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General at New York; Mr. Gerald F. Tyrrell, British Vice-Consul; Miss Sarah Wambaugh; Dr. Albert E. Navez, Consul of Belgium, and Mrs. Navez; Mr. Thomas Korthals; Miss Elizabeth Boudreau; Mrs. Arthur Hartt; Mrs. J. A. van Panhuys; T. K. Hebert, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes; Miss Laura P. Brown; Mrs. Irma W. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dame; Mrs. S. Goudsmit; Miss Isabel Currier; Mrs. Placide Hebert; Bjarne Ursin, Consul of Norway; Miss Natalie Hebert; Miss H. P. Hebert; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Mead; Dr. and Mrs. Shattuck; Mrs. Harold H. Given; Mrs. A. C. A. Perk; George K. Makechnie; Mrs. A. A. Dreher; Henri Leek; William Bauduin and Mrs. W. R. Ripley.

Christian Seience Program For Sunday, March 26

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christien Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Lily Pons Symphony Soloist With Kostelanetz to Conduct

By L. A. Sloper

It was like ancient times in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when André Kostelanetz directed the twentieth Friday concent of the Boston Symphony season. At least, those times seem ancient, when there could be eight numbers on a symphony program, four of them calling for the cooperation of a vocalist, two with flute obbligato.

Since the singer yesterday was Lily Pons, this was an occasion. Looking very charming in a gown and cap that suggested Francesca, she won the audience completely. It seems a pity that somebody, conductor or flute soloist, could not have appeared as Paolo. But perhaps that wouldn't have worked out so well, sartorially.

Mme. Pons occupies a lonely peak today in the coloratura field. Her light voice is sure in pitch, and she can still reach the F in alt, as she proved in her concluding piece, Mozart's Variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je maman," arranged for voice and orchestra by Frank La Forge. This is an agreeable display piece, of which the artist made the most.

* * *

Here, and in an aria from Grétry's "Zémire et Azor," her voice and M. Laurent's flute complemented each other suavely. The aria, seldom heard now, is characteristic of its period, full of florid grace, and the singer gave full value to its mannered style.

A group of settings by Milhaud of four songs of Ronsard had their first local hearing. Playful or wistful in turn, they were well received. The orchestral accompaniment is unobtrusive.

One of the most interesting items of the day was Rachmaninov's Vocalise. The program notes told us that the composer orchestrated this wordless song for Dr. Koussevitzky's Moscow concerts in the season of 1915-16. In the present performance Mme. Pons took the melody given to solo violin in the orchestral version. The work is somberly lyrical, and beautifully scored, and its performance was a high light of the afternoon.

With all this time and space devoted to the soloist, it was impossible for Mr. Kostelanetz to present a big symphonic work. He compensated for this lack by offering two orchestral novelties. The opening number was the overture to Dmitri Kabalevsky's opera, "Colas Breugnon" (after Romain Rolland). This turned out to be a lively, forthright composition. It received an appropriately lusty performance.

* * *

Paul Creston's "Frontiers" also was heard for the first time in Boston. It is an impressionistic-romantic piece designed to depict the character of the American pioneers, the obstacles they met, their relentless march onward. Conventional in form and style, it conveys atmosphere and mood.

For the rest, Mr. Kostelanetz offered the Stravinsky "Fire Bird" Suite and Albeniz's Suite from "Ibéria." He is a businesslike conductor, free of pose or affectation. He secures accurate performances, faithful to the intention of the composer, and does not try to impose his personal mark on the scores. Both Mme. Pons and he were warmly received.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Country Notes." Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"A tribute to Fighting Greece." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Compendium of Chinese Art in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

The exhibition of Chinese paintings now on view in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is without precedent or comparison. It is the most significant display ever held in this country. Nowhere else in the world are there so many superlative specimens of Chinese brushwork united in one collection. Those cherished treasures which were hustled off into bomb storage two years ago have been brought forth, and a careful selection of the abundant stock has yielded enough pictures to fill seven spacious galleries.

What is now accessible to a visitor amounts to a sumptuous banquet laden so bountifully that it exceeds the capacity of the most experienced spectator. Here is a liberal education in fine art and poetry, a panoramic prospect of a world contemplated, envisaged, interpreted by artists of a great nation over 15 centuries of history. Blended with technical accomplishments, intricate refinements, splendors of color is the temperament of a nation influenced by the compelling grandeur of natural landscape, by a native devotion to the beauty of trees, flowers, birds, animals, by an awareness of the tensions and affinities which influence human relations.

The compendious range of Chinese painting shows the varying qualifications which appear and disappear in the flow of art history, the eras of spontaneous creative expression, the intervals of sophistication, the relaxation into traditional techniques acquired through heritage. The Boston exhibition displays the great latitude in modes of presentation, from academic preciosity to mystical evocativeness. It also reveals a unity in variety, a respect for discipline, a regard for integrity. Certain aptitudes persist over the centuries, certain refinements hold, certain traditions secure the wayward performer against a shallow dissipation of resources.

Inherent in Chinese painting is wonder and belief. In facts clearly stated are implicit symbolical or poetic meanings. Beauty is associated with significant invisible forces and the painter envisions great determining principles as the poet puts them into phrases. It is a literary art employing figurative imagery to communicate ideas. The painter and poet are fulfilling the same function; often the painter is the poet.

The earliest known specimen of Chinese painting is of the late Han dynasty about the second century. The pictures were painted in fluid, spirited brushwork on tiles excavated from an old tomb. This is not primitive drawing, although it is the beginning of the era when the painter was identified with the scholar. The strokes are remarkably communicative, showing sensitive accentuations and the succinctness of a positive penmanship.

"Portraits of the Emperors" is a masterpiece of the T'ang dynasty. Painted in the seventh century, it represents 13 emperors amidst attendants, or in the company of women. Unmistakable is the importance and self-confidence of these Chinese potentates. Commentary on the scroll reaches back to 1,000 A. D., tracing the lineage of owners and ascribing this monumental work to Yen Li-pên.

"Ladies Preparing Newly Woven Silk" is the handsomest scroll for color, and one of the most delightful genre scenes. It was painted by Emperor Hui Tsung, who required that his court officers know how to paint. Before they could enter the imperial employ they must submit to an examination—the illustration of a verse from the classics, or a well-known poem. The hues are as bright and handsome as they were in the twelfth century, exquisite malachite, azurite, cinnebar.

* * *

"The Nine Songs of Ch'u Yuan" is a beautifully painted scroll of the late Sung dynasty, executed in free brushwork, and with soft tenuous lineaments. "Scholars of the Northern Ch'i Dynasty Collating Classic Texts" is a graceful monument to learning.

"Nine Dragons" by Ch'en Jung is a classic of expressionism. This imaginative creature is an embodiment of "strength and goodness," an "emblem of life." Rarely have the elements of rhythm and design combined to create such a trenchant figure of vitality. The brush that portrayed these visionary figures informed every stroke with a maximum of forceful affirmation.

There are many scrolls and panels upon which exquisite landscapes unfold with the amazing illusion of magnitude in which the Chinese possessed superlative skill. The mountains express elevation and immensity as they recede in mist-hung horizons, while trees and foliage stud the rocky terrain. No Renaissance intellectual could devise a scheme for packing extensive space into such small dimensions. The winter scenes are chill, the unfolding vistas mystifying.

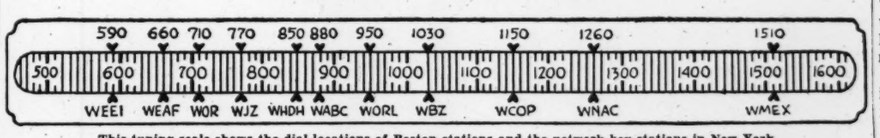
* * *

Closer views of flowers, of branches of bamboo, of birds on blossoming branches reflect further a devotion to the beauty of natural forms. For the painters the theme connoted an idea, a virtue, an attribute of refinement worth cultivating in man.

While the upper galleries contain the so-called secular pictures, five galleries on the ground floor show the paintings treating the theme of Buddhism. Here are pictures which teach and preach. The conventions prevail, the didactic rules are followed heedfully, and the design accords with the prevailing mood of solemnity and dedication.

Once again there is a wealth of material, happily well preserved. Among other exhibits are scrolls depicting the acts of the Ahrats, disciples of Buddha. While the sacred paintings conform to regulations and dwell through the conventions upon iconographic exposition, they, too, show the Chinese command of the brush, and the security and dependability of well-founded traditions in art forms.

Radio Timetable



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program .....
12:15	**Jane Cowl**	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program .....
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
12:45	wood: M. Reynolds	Milton Eisenhower spkr	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
1:00	**Grand Central Sta-**	Andrini Continentals ..	'Here's to Youth'; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	**tion: dr.; News**	"Three Romeos"; songs	"Boomtown"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera ....
1:30	Country Journal ..	"A to Z in Novelty"...	"The Baxters"; drama.	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands .....
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands .....
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	**Metropolitan Opera:**	First Service Command	**Spelling Bee: City of**	You Shall Have Music.
2:15	J T Frederick, con	**Mascagni's "Cavalleria**	Performance: mus.; dr.	**Boston Finals; from**	You Shall Have Music.
2:30	News service	**Rusticana"; Elia Flesh;**	Weekend Function	**Faneuil Hall**	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:45	Caribbean; Greek .	**Mona Paulee; Armand**	Weekend Function	**Spelling Bee: City of**	News service .....
3:00	**Youth Agencies:**	**Tokatyan; Francesco**	**NE Junior Town Meet-**	**Boston Finals; from**	Mystery Melodies .....
3:15	**Roundtable**	**Valentino; Thelma Vo-**	**ing**	**Faneuil Hall**	Mystery Melodies .....
3:30	**Philadelphia Orch.:**	**tipka; Leoncavallo's "I**	Adventures in Research	**Spelling Bee: City of**	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	**Eugene Ormandy.**	**Pagliacci"; Licia Alba-**	"Men Make the Navy".	**Boston Finals; from**	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00	**con.; Nathan Mil-**	**nese; Raoul Jobin;**	Saturday Pops Concert.	**Faneuil Hall**	Sterling Young's Orch..
4:15	**stein, violinist** ..	**Leonard Warren; Fran-**	Red Cross Bull Auction	**Spelling Bee Finals**	Sterling Young's Orch..
4:30	News; "Follies";	**cesco Valentino; Cesare**	Doctors at War: drama	Justin Stone's Orch....	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc.	**Sodero, conductor**	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Ray Noble's Orch. .....
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	**'Your America': Music;**	Navy Bulletin Board:	Teddy Powell's Orch. ..
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	**Josef Goestner, cond..**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	'Story to Order': drama	"American Eagles in	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs..	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; Interviews	News service .....
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner Salon; Music...	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Dinner Salon; Music...	Symphony of Melody...	Digest; Snapshots	L. Dunphy: Postage Rts
6:30	Musical program ...	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous ...	Studio speaker .....
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	"Meet the Band"	Music; Postage Rates...	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Musical program	**"The American Story";**	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	Musical program	**"The Settlement"**	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	**Artur Rubinstein; Nan**	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours",	Ann Nigro, piano .....
7:45	to the Yanks".....	**Merriman; J. Blackton**	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch. .....
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program ....
8:15	riety show: guests	**Edward Tomlinson**	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	"Victory Auction"	Religious program ....
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	"Truth or Consequen.":	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Andre Kostelanetz, con**	Ralph Edwards, cond..	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet...
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**Lily Pons, soloist;**	National Farm Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Jackson Day Dinner
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Creston's "Frontiers"**	comedy; songs; orch...	on Claire; Joseph La-	from Boston .....
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	'Can You Top This?";	deroute; Bruce Foote;	Jackson Day Dinner
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Gounod's "Faust"	from Boston .....
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news..	Jackson Day Dinner
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	guest conductor	**Nadine Conner; Allan**	from Boston .....
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Presents: dramatiz'tion	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	**Jones; U. N. Musicale**	Jackson Day Dinner
10:45	**Rep. C. A. Halleck.**	Sammy Kayes' Orch....	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	from Boston .....
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Olympics - Crescents
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	hockey game .....
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program ..	**"I Sustain the Wings":**	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Todd Grant, news .....
11:45	tographer': drama	Pat Sands's Orchestra..	**Capt Glenn Miller Band**	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Day's End: music .....

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	.....
8:15	Organ Fantasies ..	Newsoast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers..	.....
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"...
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table".	bors: variety program	News service	News service .....
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup..	Religious program	Waltz Time .....
9:15	**E. P. Biggs; Fied-**	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air..	Religious program	Religious program ....
9:30	**ler Sinfonietta** ...	Fisher, conductor	**NBC String Quartet**....	Network speaker	Religious program ....
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	**NBC String Quartet**....	Network speaker	Radio Church Services
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit..	Radio Bible Class	Radio Church Services
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit..	Radio Bible Class	"Music in the Modern
10:30	**People's Platform:**	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner" .....
10:45	**"Italy"**	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies ..	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker .....
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies ..	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	ices; speaker .....
11:45	**ing: guest panel**	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul..	Tremont Temple .....
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	**Reviewing Stand: Profits and War Contracts**	News report .....
12:15	I T McDonald, news	Newscast	**Mayor Tobin: Talk**		Dick Haymes, songs ....
12:30	**Trans-Atlantic Call:**	Matinee of Yesterday..	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music .....
12:45	**Mississippi Delta**	Matinee of Yesterday..	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music .....
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen.	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse.
1:15	Musical program..	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"...	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	**Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**U. Chicago Roundtable:**	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
1:45	Suzanne Cope, talk	Cavalcade of Song	**On World Money**	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest" ..
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies ....
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	**John Charles Thomas;**	Religious program	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	World news; Sings	Newscast	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Religious program	**gram; talk; music** ....
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic;**	'The Life of Riley': dr.,	World News; Upton	**"Thanks to America";**	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	**Artur Rodzinski,**	with William Bendix..	Close; Roy Shields Or.	**Mary Philips, guest** ..	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	**cond; John Cori-**	"Hot Copy": drama....	**'The Army Hour'; choir;**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program ....
3:45	**gliano, violinist** ..	"Hot Copy": drama....	**speakers; band; drama**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program ....
4:00	**Winston Churchill.**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	Religious program ....
4:15	**Winston Churchill.**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	Religious program ....
4:30	**Andre Kostelanetz;**	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	**Henry A Wallace; others**	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program ....
4:45	**Annamary Dickey**	**ditions; W. Pelletier**	**Greek Independ'ce Day**	'Mr. Seward Sees Light'	Religious program ....
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Mary Small Revue:	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**"Green Valley, U.S.A.";**	Religious program ....
5:15	**Swarthout; Reed**	**guest, Jackie Kelk**	**Arturo Toscanini, con.;**	**guest, Jean Cagney**	Religious program ....
5:30	**Kennedy; chorus.**	Musical Steelmakers	**Schubert's Symphony**	"The Shadow": mystery	Religious program ....
5:45	Wom f'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	**No. 2; Smetana**	dramatization	Religious program ....
6:00	**Janet Blair in**	**"Radio Hall of Fame";**	Religious program	"Roosty of the A.A.F.,"	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**"Wrong Number"**	**Bonita Granville; Cor-**	Religious program	starring Sgt Wm Tracy	light Services; speaker
6:30	**America in the Air**	**dova; Ted Lewis; Jack**	'The Great Gildersleeve;'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama .....
6:45	**America in the Air**	**Haley; Paul Whiteman**	dr. with Harold Peary	News service	Religious drama .....
7:00	**William Shirer**	News commentator	Jack Benny; Rochester;	Old - Fashioned Revival	**Classical Album: Car-**
7:15	Perry Como, songs	**Dorothy Thompson** ..	Dennis Day; orchestra	Hour; speaker	**los Chavez: Sinfonia**
7:30	**"We, the People";**	Quiz Kids, with Joe	Bandwagon; Larry Adler,	Old - Fashioned Revival	**India** .....
7:45	**Adm F C Sherman**	Kelly, m. c.	harmonica; or.; News	Hour; speaker	**Classical Album** .....
8:00	**Walter Pidgeon dr**	Greenfield Village Choir	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	**Martha Scott**	Norman Cloutier's Orch	Carthy; W. C. Fields..	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker .....
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell: Dorothy	"One Man's Family"....	terest pgm; guest pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Kirsten: chorus: orch.	"One Man's Family"....	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Services: speaker .....
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	**Cleveland Symphony:**	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	**gest; dr.: music.**	**Rep. Martin J. Dies**	Round; orch.; songs ..	**Dr. Frank Black, cond.**	Hour; speaker .....
9:30	**Fred Allen & Co.;**	Chamber Music Society	American Album of	**Bennett's 'I Freedoms';**	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	**'Archie' Gardner** ..	Hollywood Reporter ...	Familiar Music	**Tchaikovsky: Smetana**	Hour; speaker .....
10:00	'Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Music .....
10:15	It': quiz program	George Raft, drama ..	Or.; Marilyn E. Grady	The Good-Will Hour:	Irish Melodies .....
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana .....
10:45	Thin Man": dr...	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne; guest solo.	The Good-Will Hour	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	hockey game .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news .....
11:30	Hal MacIntyre's Or	"Curtain Calls"	**Pacific Story: Drama:**	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Hal MacIntyre's Or	Ted Fiorito's Or.: News	**"New Guinea"**	Old-Fashioned Revival.	Day's End: News .....

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You".....
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow": sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music.....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Mrs B Harriman; 'How'	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith: talk...	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news....	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	"You're Telling Us"....	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News..
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music.....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour: music; talks...	program	Hank Lawson's Music ..	Drama and Music.....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show": Ra-	Ray Dady, news com....	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news...	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news.....	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Treasury Salute .....
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's program ..	Mary Foster: sketch....	Cedric Foster, news....	"America Sings" .....
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food....	'Today's Children': sk..	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow .....
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ships, Be Seated"...	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	'Ladies, Be Seated"...	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling".	News; Farm and Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	"Serenade to Spring"..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Piano-organ recital ...	Mystery Melodies .....
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'.	Jewish Philanthropies:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Rabbi Samuel I. Korff.	"Right to Happiness"...	variety show; orch....	Kick Conga .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Stan Kenton's Or
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Stan Kenton's Orch...
4:30	"A Good Parent" ..	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
4:45	Army Relief: 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch..	Jack Manning, songs...
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Will Bradley's Or
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"...	"Archie Andrews": dr..	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Arthur Godfrey ...	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	American Women..	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ...	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Terry and Pirates.....	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News Camera; Sp'ph'te	"Postwar Education"....
6:30	Musically Yours...	Terry and Sky".....	"Jesting With Jerry"..	The World's Front Page	Marsh to Victory.....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk.....	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	Ed, Sullivan Int...	music; drama	News of the World.....	"Terry's Tunes"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Perkins Institute Choir	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk..
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter..	"Watch World Go By"	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news..

Victory Gardeners Get Warning Against Laxity

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Seedsmen around Boston and experts from the extension departments of the state agricultural colleges are seriously troubled over the slow take-off of victory gardeners this season. Instead of buying more seeds than they need, as it is said they usually do, they aren't buying enough to insure the amateur food production this region must shoulder if it is to supplement 1944 curtailed commercial production. Furthermore, they are not attending victory garden meetings and conferences in as increased numbers as the stepped-up program demands.

The fact that last year nearly half of all the vegetables grown for fresh consumption in the United States came from Victory Gardens indicates the importance of the home gardener in our food-production program, states Grover B. Hill, Assistant Administrator of the War Food Administration. This fact represents the difference between abundance and scarcity. With still more food needed in 1944, due to larger shipments overseas to the armed forces and countries won from the Axis, and also due to scarcity of farm labor, a complacent attitude on the part of home gardeners might prove extremely serious, said Mr. Hill.

Perhaps those cans of tomatoes and beans still in your cellar are keeping your 1944 enthusiasm and patriotism at a low ebb? If so, remember two important points: that if home gardeners hadn't produced that food the point values of canned vegetables would have gone up and not down and you might have even faced not being able to get hold of any commercially canned products; and your present supply must last until late summer.

So come on, Victory Gardeners: Forward, March! The country needs you.

Since last Saturday's column on raising plants in seed flats we have learned of a method of sub-irrigating your flats which is said to promote more even germination and reduces loss of seedlings. It was tried out successfully by workers at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station and is simple enough for anyone to adopt.

Inside the seed flat, put an insert of waterproof paper. On this waterproof paper place a layer of gravel, about one inch deep. Now place a 2½-inch flowerpot on the gravel in the center of the flat. Then fill the flat with equal parts of soil and sand mixed, and pack this around the pot and around the edges of the seed flat. Firm and level the soil, and sow the seed in drills or broadcast and lightly cover. Apply water in the flowerpot until the soil surface becomes moist. Excess moisture will drain into the layer of gravel in the waterproof insert. Water whenever the surface soil shows signs of dryness. Glass or newspaper coverings are not recommended with this method of seeding.

Another method of preventing damping off comes from the same source, though we haven't tried it ourselves. Add at the rate of one teaspoonful of formaldehyde to one gallon of water, and use this diluted disinfectant for the initial watering at time of seeding. This will result in better plants, it is claimed, and much better germination. Place the solution in the flowerpot as described above.

Young seedlings can also be fed by dissolving plant food in water and applying in the same way. Use one level teaspoonful of completely balanced plant food to one quart of water and stir well before pouring into the pot. Or dissolve a plant food tablet in water and pour the solution into the flowerpot. The first feeding should not be given until the young plants have made fairly good growth and have their true leaves.

N. E. Educators To Discuss Broad Responsibilities

New England educators opened the second-day session of the fifty-third annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association at the Commander Hotel, Cambridge, this afternoon, focusing their attention on the subject of Federal, state and local responsibility for education.

Following the Association's luncheon this noon, Dr. George F. Zook took up the Federal aspect of the theme; Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, handled the state aspect, and Dr. Alfred D. Simpson, Associate Professor of Education at Harvard, dealt with the local problems of educational responsibility. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Schools and President of the Association, presided.

Unity of purpose, in terms of functional responsibilities, economic resources and democratic objectives was urged in the solution of postwar educational problems at last night's session, attended by about 500 New England educators.

Other scheduled speakers include: Dr. I. A. Richards, co-founder of Basic English; Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association; Henry W. Bragdon, of Brooks School, North Andover, Mass., President of the New England Association of Teachers of Social Studies, and Edward Powers, Director of the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"REALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building *(1-2)*
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue *(1-2)*
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street *(1-3-4)*
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street *(1-2)*
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. *(1-3)*
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue *(1-2-4)*
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square *(1-2)*
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building *(1-5)*
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street *(1-2)*
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road *(3-4-6)*
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street *(1-2)*
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad *(1-3)*
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets *(1-2-7)*
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street *(1-2)*
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street *(1-2-4)*
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway *(1-3)*
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue *(1-2-4)*
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville *(1-3)*
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets *(1-2)*
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street *(1-2)*
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets *(1-3-4)*
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street *(1-2)*
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill *(1-2)*
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue *(1-3)*
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills *(1-3)*
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple *(1-2)*
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street *(1-2)*
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street *(1-3)*
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road *(1-2-4)*

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

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'You See, Sir, It's Like This . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

Representative Herter Meets With His Constituents

Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts, of the Tenth Congressional District, has personal talks like this with "the people back home" when he conducts his "constituent clinics" throughout his District. The Congressman sets aside alternate Saturdays for this purpose.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Today Wards 18-22
Tomorrow, all wards.
Belmont—Today.
Chelsea—Today.
Wellesley Tomorrow.
Everett—Tomorrow.
Weymouth—Monday.
Dover—Today.
Waltham—Tomorrow.
Dedham—Monday.

Herter 'Constituent Clinics' Help Voters Solve Problems

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Indignant citizens who write a letter to their Congressman are exercising an American privilege, but Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Massachusetts, who this year completes his first term as Representative from the 10th Congressional District, believes that constituents are entitled to more than a letter-writing contact.

That's why early in his Congressional career he hit upon the idea of holding "constituent clinics" at which he can sit down face to face with the people he represents and "talk things out." And the constituent doesn't have to go very far from home to meet his Representative - in - Congress either.

On alternate Saturdays about this time of year tall, affable, Representative Herter plans to spend the day with the people in his district, answering questions, trying to solve their problems, and, perhaps most important of all, finding out what they are thinking.

Invitations Sent Out

Invitations are sent to every registered voter in a portion of his district, such as wards four and five in Boston, for instance, telling them that on Saturday from 2 p. m. until 9 p. m. he will be in the neighborhood and will be glad to see them. It takes about 10 such Saturday sessions to cover Mr. Herter's district.

And Mr. Herter's constituents enjoy those clinics.

Last Saturday at the Prince School on Newbury Street more than 200 persons accepted the invitation. About 75 of them just dropped in to say hello but the rest had "problems."

There was the post office worker who wanted a transfer to San Diego; the lady who wanted to stump the State for the Republican Party; the man who wanted to make artificial limbs for wounded veterans; the woman who wanted French children to be fed the same as the Greeks, and the veteran of World War I who had lost his discharge papers.

Constituents Feel Satisfied

Experience has resulted in a smoothly operating system, assuring everyone a fair hearing. On arrival at the "clinic" the constituent's name is written on a card, and a number is assigned indicating his order of arrival.

When the constituent enters the room for a private discussion the card goes along too. On this card Mr. Herter notes the problem and what he thinks may be done. If the problem requires action in Washington the card goes back to the capital in Mr. Herter's brief case. Cases requiring local handling are left with his Boston office staff.

Most persons who come to see Mr. Herter go away with a feeling that something will be done for them. The Representative's candidness and his sympathetic understanding of human problems has that effect.

Some Difficult Problems

Mr. Herter's sessions are not always easy since his visitors frequently have problems of a tragic nature, such as the mother whose son was reported missing in action and who wanted him to find out what had happened to the boy.

Even such cases as this are sometimes solved through the War Department. For instance, Mr. Herter found that a flier who had been officially declared lost was actually a prisoner in a German camp.

Some requests have their humorous side such as the one by the man who wanted Mr. Herter to arrange air transportation to Mesopotamia where he could get buried treasure he knew about.

Eight More Saturdays

Others come in to complain about the income tax forms, to inquire about the soldiers' vote, for aid in finding an apartment, and to ask about chances for Republican victory in 1944.

Mr. Herter has set aside eight more Saturdays this year in which to meet his constituents. He expects to complete his annual clinic about June 17.

Locke on Wage Board

Appointment to the National Association of Manufacturers' committee on wage and salary administration of E. H. Locke, President of the General Radio Company of Cambridge, Mass., is announced. The committee will study the current wage situation looking toward a sound wage stabilization program for the country at large.

Income Tax Office Collects Neat Little Bag of Chuckles

Continued from Page 1

ing great piles of paper clips and common pins.

One taxpayer asked for credit for "depreciation" of his wife, while another reported a balance due the Government of 20 cents, and sent a dime and a "silver" penny in payment, and a third wrote that she was the mother of a boy whose return accompanied the note but that "if you want the money, send a Deputy Collector to the Solomons and collect."

Deputy J. L. McMorrow opened a return which showed a refund of 14 cents due the taxpayer but the words "forget it" were written at the bottom. Another one was opened showing a refund of 10 cents due the taxpayer and that citizen requested the rebate. Another letter contained not only the return but a request that a local department store send an article of apparel C. O. D., and attached a newspaper clipping of an advertisement to show what was meant.

Cash and Check

Something different in donations for the "conscience fund" was in one envelope opened by Deputy J. W. Stone, when he found a check for $10.62 marked for the conscience fund—but sender had identified himself by signing. Another return was accompanied by extra money to pay for a garment the taxpayer wanted from a local store.

One return was received showing a balance due the Government of $38. In the envelope was a check for the correct amount due, and also $27 in cash, with no word of explanation. Still another sent the check for the amount due and with it the exact sum additional in cash. Perhaps the taxpayers thought their checks might "bounce," one attaché remarked.

One woman filed her return by mail and commented, "I can't pay because I have no money. My husband is AWOL and I have received no money for the past three months."

One married couple filed separate returns, the woman's showing an over-payment to the Government of $75 and the husband's an unpaid balance due Uncle Sam of more than $200. The comment was written, authorization by the woman for the Collector of Internal Revenue to apply the overpayment on her return to the underpayment of her husband.

But when a taxpayer sends in one of the new OPA ration tokens for a coin, the Collector just can't accept it. And that happened today when a return showed a small amount due the Government, and it was paid with a few coins and a red one-point token that the taxpayer figured to be worth five cents.

One woman interpreted the earned income credit to be a figure that was to spell cash-in-the-hand and wrote on her return, "please send the earned income credit to my home address." Another sent in a return showing personal exemption exceeding the amount of the income and deploring the fact that because of that she would lose out on her credit for earned income.

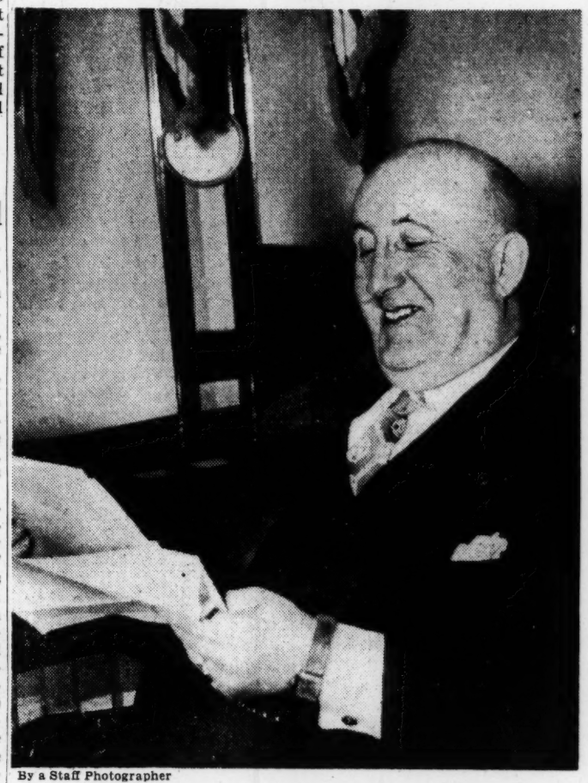
Youth-in-Aviation Discussion Listed

Discussions on youth in aviation and modern airport construction are scheduled at the luncheon meeting of the Aeronautic Association of Boston on Thursday, March 30, at 12:15 p. m., at the Parker House.

Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston City Council, is to speak on "Modern Youth in Aviation." A former chairman of the Boston School Committee, Mr. Norton is still active in the affairs of the Committee.

Prof. Arthur Casagrande, an expert on soil mechanics, is to discuss "Airport Construction—a New Chapter in Civil Engineering." Professor Casagrande, who has been called in as a soil expert in the present expansion of Logan International Airport at East Boston, is attached to the Harvard Graduate School of Civil Engineering. He is also Consulting Engineer for the War Department on the design and construction of military airports. He designed the "floating apron" foundation of the new New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building in Boston, and has been consulted in dam projects in recent years throughout the United States, as well as in the installation of locks for the Panama Canal.

Tax or Taxi Man?



By a Staff Photographer

Collector Gets All Kinds of Requests

Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston gets a laugh from the humorous comments received on Federal income tax returns for 1943, still being opened by his staff of experts. One urgent phone request was for a "tax" man to assist in fixing a taxi.

Paper and Tin Collections Top Last Month's

Waste paper and scrap tin collections in the current drive are well ahead of last month's figures, despite the change in pickup schedules caused by the storm at the beginning of the week. Trucks today are gathering in the piles that were set out on the curbs this morning in Boston's Wards 18 to 22. The canvass of Wards 1 to 17 in the past two days has already yielded 631,005 pounds of paper and 214,300 pounds of tin, both totals considerably more than those for the February drive.

Tomorrow Army, Navy, and Coast Guard trucks will go through the whole City again gathering up further contributions of waste paper and tin which Boston residents have managed to find in odd corners of their homes. All citizens are urged by the Boston Salvage Committee to be sure that they have not overlooked anything which could be added to the loads of the trucks on this last round of all the wards. As before, the paper and tin should be placed at the curb before 10 a. m.

Service Trucks Aid

The urgent need for waste paper and scrap tin was emphasized by the quick offer of Army, Navy and Coast Guard trucks to help in tomorrow's final collections in this drive. The fleet of Army trucks, provided by Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command, will be driven by Wacs. Coast Guard trucks are being furnished by Commodore W. N. Derby and Navy trucks by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald.

Salvage Director George G. Hyland appealed last night to the thousands of school children enrolled in the Boston Junior Salvage Army to make a special effort today to canvass their neighborhoods to see that no waste paper or tin is being missed in the drive.

Final Drive Tomorrow

"We want to get in every last bundle of paper," said Mr. Hyland today, "and for that reason, with the co-operation of Army, Navy, and Coast Guard authorities, we will conduct a final collection drive tomorrow, covering every ward and precinct in Boston. Any person who has any waste paper whatever on Sunday should put it out for the collectors that morning."

Outside of Boston today, Boy Scouts in Dover are making their regular collections and Belmont is finishing its collections. Tomorrow there will be collections in Wellesley, Everett, and the south side of Waltham. On Monday Dedham and Weymouth are scheduled, with Winthrop on Tuesday.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 will become valid March 26; expire June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; expire May 20. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mayflower Society To Hear Old Spinet

An antique spinet which is in such perfect condition that its tone is still sweet and true, will be played by George Albert Vincent at next Tuesday's annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, it has been announced.

Given to the Society by Miss Helen F. Soule of Medford, the mahogany spinet bears the name plate "Gilbert, Boston," and is believed to have been made in England prior to 1800. Mr. Vincent will be accompanied by Albert Faucon, violinist.

Final Concert Announced By Newton Center Women

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow evening's concert by Polyna Stoska at the Newton Center Woman's Club will conclude the first season of a club project which has won the wholehearted appreciation of the community. Hers is the third in a series of community concerts arranged by the Club's Music Committee, of which Mrs. F. Alan Hallworth is Chairman.

Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, opened the series on Nov. 21, and Ruth Posselt, violinist, followed him on Jan. 16. So many requests have come in for the continuation of the concerts that the Club plans to sponsor another series next year.

The Music Committee undertook the project as a contribution to the community service goal set by their President, Mrs. Victor H. Vaughn. With gasoline rationing making it difficult to attend Boston performances, with the popular Wellesley concerts discontinued, yet with interest in music greater than ever, it seemed a good time for Newton to try a series of its own, according to Mrs. Hallworth.

It's been a big job, she admits, but worth it in terms of the pleasure it has brought to the community. Her Committee has taken care of all the details, from compiling the original subscription list and doing the canvassing to arranging for circulars and programs and distributing the tickets. All this has been in addition to their regular Music Committee work.

Speaking of transportation, Mrs. Hallworth hopes everyone will arrive early tomorrow in order to avoid getting caught in the blackout, which is scheduled to begin about the same time. It will be over, however, well before the end of the concert.

Besides its chairman, the Music Committee includes Mrs. Joseph Williams, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, Mrs. David Bloom, Treasurer, Mrs. John Merrill, head of publicity, Mrs. Paul Pierce, Mrs. D. Bradlee Rich, Mrs. Roy Robinson, Mrs. Melville D. Liming, Mrs. Parker H. Kennedy, Mrs. C. Edward Fox, Mrs. Everett C. Herrick, Mrs. LeRoy B. Gould, and Mrs. Harry F. Friedman.

Monday Programs

Brookline Woman's Club—Geoffrey Harwood, news analyst and author, will be the principal speaker on a Press Day Program arranged by Mrs. John Aldrich, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Miss Ethel Marsh, Press Chairman of the State Federation, and several Boston newspaper writers also will speak.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—A board meeting at the Claflin School, Newtonville, 10:15 p. m., will be followed by a talk by Miss Anne P. Ogilby, case worker at the Family Service Bureau of Newton.

Boston Ruskin Club—Moving pictures of Negro colleges in wartime and the life of George Washington Carver will be shown at 3 p. m. at the Boston Public Library. The Rev. Samuel L. Laviscount of St. Mark's Community House and Church will be the speaker.

Newton League of Women Voters—New members of the Newton School Department will be entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. Henry Harriman, 25 Center Street, 2 p. m. Each will give a brief talk.

D. A. R.—The Watertown Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Merrill E. Cramer, 107 Common Street, 2 p. m. Mrs. George M. Moore, State Registrar, will speak.

Winchester Fortnightly — Mrs. Caroline Cleave Saunders will speak on "Hooked Rugs, Old and New," at 2 p. m. There will be an exhibit of some of her rugs as well as those of several Winchester women.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Last of eight book review talks by Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, 11 a. m.

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Nazis Take Island Keys to Finland

Continued from Page 1

which gave "reliable quarters" as the source of its information.

"Hitherto Finland has permitted no foreign troops on the islands," said the radiocast which was recorded by CBS.

The London Radio said the islands were of "great strategic importance since they control the Gulf of Bothnia and the sea approaches to Stockholm."

London dispatches also said Red armies hammering at the gates of the Balkans had completely dismembered German forces in Southwestern Russia and gained almost complete control of the eastern bank of the Dniester River along a 165-mile stretch from Zaleschiki, in Old Poland, to Kamenka, 50 miles below Mogilev Podolski.

Zaleschiki, 26 miles north of Czernowitz, important Rumanian rail junction controlling lines into the Balkan states, was captured in a four-day 62-mile thrust below Tarnopol. The advance carried the Russians to within 60 miles of the old Czechoslovakian border and five miles from the former Rumanian Province of Bucovina.

The Moscow war bulletin said 20,000 Germans were killed and 3,500 captured in the four-day offensive by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army, boosting to nearly 250,000 the Nazi slain and captured in the Ukraine campaign.

Kamenka was seized by Red Army troops driving southwest from Gaivoron the combined operation split remnants of enemy units between that river town and Zaleschiki into isolated pockets, front dispatches said.

Marshal Zhukov's flanking smash below Tarnopol also virtually isolated German garrisons in that city and the twin bastion of Proskurov, where street fighting was reported. The move threatened thousands of enemy troops to the east, part of the 50 divisions already partly encircled in the Odessa area.

Meanwhile, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army operating inside Bessarabia below Mogilev Podolski was reported storming the rail junction of Byeltsi, traffic control point for Northern Moldavia. Capture of Byeltsi would disrupt further German escape routes into the Balkans.

Other units of Marshal Zhukov's army cut the Lwow-Tarnopol railway, northwest of Tarnopol, the Moscow bulletin said. This operation left the Nazi garrson there without a single escape rail route.

On the easternmost flank of the rapidly changing front, troops of the Third Ukraine Army captured the German Bug River stronghold of Voznesensk, 80 miles north of Odessa, the communiqué said. Fifty miles to the southeast, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Fourth Ukraine Army troops were battering at the gates of Nikolaev, big Black Sea port at the mouth of the Bug.

Russian troops already have broken into the outskirts of Nikolaev, according to a BBC radiocast recorded in New York by NBC and CBS.

De Valera Pleads That Rome Be Spared

By the Associated Press

Dublin, Eire, March 25

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has appealed to the principal belligerent governments to spare Rome by agreement through appropriate intermediaries, it was announced last night.

"Future generations will forget the military considerations which may now seem to dictate occupation or possession of Rome, but should the city be destroyed the fact of its destruction will be remembered forever," he said.

Air Over Europe:

RAF Bombers Batter Kiel

The British Air Ministry said that in addition to raiding Berlin RAF night bombers hit Kiel and other objectives in Western Germany. The Germans claimed to have shot down 102 of the heavy raiders, but the British admitted the loss of only 73 planes.

The British attacks followed daylight blows by United States heavy bombers against Frankfurt and Schweinfurt and the French airfields of Nancy and St. Dizier in the 19th U. S. Army 8th Air Force mission in March, breaking the record of 18 operations for a month, established in February.

Berlin was attacked by daylight March 22 by a great American armada of up to 750 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by around 1,000 long - range fighters. Hundreds of fires were left burning.

The last big attack in the night battle of Berlin took place Feb. 15—2,500-ton assault, the biggest single air attack of the war up to that time.

About 500 bombers and 500 fighters, including RAF Mustangs, took part in the March 24 daylight raids and encountered little opposition, although two of the targets, Frankfurt and Schweinfurt, had been heavily defended in the past. The raids cost three bombers and five fighters. The fighters destroyed two Nazi aircraft on the ground and a third as it was taking off.

The Germans struck back at London during the night with the longest raid in 12 months, burning and blasting churches, houses, and business properties with tons of incendiaries. Five of an attacking force, which broke through the Capital's thunderous and virtually continuous barrage in a fresh attempt to set fires, were brought down.

One of the damaged churches was known throughout the world as a center for sightseers. The vicar said the tower was burned out and the nave set afire, but the altar was undamaged.

Rumania:

Embassies Confirm Nazi Occupation

The Finnish Radio announced that the Rumanian Legation in Helsingfors had confirmed "the report that German troops have occupied Rumania."

The radiocast, reported by United States Government monitors to the Office of War Information, said "the Legation has not heard further details."

An Associated Press dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, said the Rumanian Embassy there had confirmed the German occupation.

Italy:

Germans Regain Part of Cassino

German parachutists, ordered by their commander, Lieut. Gen. Richard Heindrich, to cling to Cassino, Italy, at all costs and throw the Allies out if possible, are holding New Zealand troops in tight confines in the southern part of the town, Allied headquarters in Italy reported.

The Germans have been able to get three more tanks into the lobby of the Continental Hotel and apparently are reinforcing troops through secret tunnels, it was disclosed.

One tunnel used by the Germans was said to extend more than 1,000 yards from the abbey atop Monastery Hill to the vicinity of Castle Hill, which the Germans have been trying desperately to take from New Zealand troops of the Fifth Army.

German forces ringing the Allied Anzio beachhead meanwhile stabbed tentatively at Allied lines with tanks. Two tanks were reported knocked out east of Carroceto, 21 miles below Rome. Five others were unofficially reported destroyed west of Cisterna by artillery fire.

Burma:

Japanese Halted In Indian Thrusts

Japanese troops invading India have been torn loose from three positions covering the Tiddim-Imphal Road, which they had cut in a surprise thrust across the Burma border from the south aimed at capturing the Allied communications base of Imphal, it was announced in New Delhi, India.

British troops opposing this threat to their flank were being supplied from the air by planes, but this was termed normal procedure and there was no indication they had been cut off from ground communication or were running short. At last report, this Japanese column was within 30 miles of Imphal along a road that skirts the western side of Lake Loktak.

A second Japanese force that earlier had driven into India near Tamu, 45 miles southeast of Imphal, was repulsed when it tried to reach the Ramu-Palel Road. This force was said to be within 38 miles of Imphal.

The general picture of the fighting was obscured somewhat by the jungle jigsaw, but the Allied defensive plan appeared to call for holding the two main roads to Imphal from Tamu and Tiddim, which lead into a hillock-dotted plain that would provide potential airfields for the invading Japanese.

Loss of Imphal would threaten Allied control of all Assam, as well as all river, rail and air communications supporting United Nations operations in China and Burma. Officials at New Delhi were confident, however, that Allied forces available in the threatened area were superior to the Japanese both on the ground and in the air.

Meanwhile, Brig.-Gen. Frank Merrill's All-American troops operating in the Mogaung Valley of Northern Burma, have occupied Shadzup, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced.

Shadzup is 45 miles northwest of the railway town of Mogaung and south of Jambubum, dividing line between the Mogaung and Hukawng Valleys, which was captured earlier in the week.

Shadzup is 58 miles northwest of Myitkyina, Japanese rail head in Northern Burma, upon which a British Commando force of Ghurka and Kachin troops is advancing from the Sumfrabum area in the north, according to a communiqué issued by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

South Pacific:

Planes Batter Rabaul Again

Air blows reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur pushed above 7,000 tons the weight of bombs plastering pinpoint targets in the South and Southwest Pacific, as listed in March communiqués.

He announced a 160-ton strike made March 21 and 22 by planes from the Solomons against Rabaul, boosting the March reports for that New Britain fortress above 2,500 tons. The latest raiders, encountering opposition only from ground guns as has been the case on most of the March attacks, wreaked new damage on the township and its airdromes.

General MacArthur also reported a 160-ton bombing by the 5th Air Force of the Hansa Bay area, on the Northeast New Guinea coast midway between Madang and Wewak. March reports have listed 773 tons dropped on that sector.

Strategy in Baltic

By a Staff Artist

Germans Seize Key Islands

Strategic Aaland Islands in the Baltic dominate the sea approaches to Finland from Germany. The Germans must control them if they hope to hold off a possible Russian thrust into Finland or a seaborne attempt to isolate Finland. Black line shows approximate battle line in Baltic States.

Tojo Reports Japan Faces Military Crisis

By the Associated Press

London, March 25

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet today that Japan's military position in the past few months has become grave and the empire now is facing battles which will decide its fate, the Berlin Radio said today.

The radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, said General Tojo appeared before the Diet to report on the war situation when it reconvened for a final three-day plenary session after a lengthy recess.

Submarines:

Japanese Lose 11 More Vessels

The Navy Department announced in Washington that 11 more enemy vessels have been sunk by American submarines in Japanese waters.

Only three days ago Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told of 15 other Nipponese craft going to the bottom after attacks by American submersibles.

Coupled with the growing efficiency and size of the United States submarine fleet, however, have been increased losses of American underwater craft, but these are more than offset by the continual ripping of enemy supply lines.

Without those lines of communications enemy garrisons throughout the Pacific are weakened; cut off from reinforcements, munitions, and food.

The submarines, planes, and surface ships of the Navy have sunk, probably sunk, or damaged at least 2,062 enemy ships of all types, including some warships.

Chinese Studying Abroad Must Submit to Control

Continued from Page 1

intendent on all matters concerning scholastic record, general behaviour, and political thought. Those failing to submit regular reports to the superintendent will first receive warning, then be sent home if failure recurs for three terms.

If the superintendent can substantiate reports that the student's speech or writings are contrary to the teachings of the "Three Peoples Principles," or otherwise, their conduct will be considered irregular, credentials for study will be withdrawn and an order issued for return home.

These rules apply to private students who pay own fares and maintenance. Their total number at present is not to exceed 600. Of these, 60 per cent shall study physics, chemistry, engineering, agriculture and other technical subjects, the remainder commerce, law, education and arts. At present a considerable number is undergoing training prior to departure for America.

[Editor's Note: This dispatch was passed by Chinese censorship. It contains no evaluation of the political aspects of this apparently far-reaching step to control the impact of western ideas upon China. This phase of the development appears in strong contrast to other liberal and progressive plans for the development of China.]

Gallant Chinese Get U. S. Fliers' Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth United States Air Force has presented $549,000 (Chinese) to Chinese troops who participated in the Battle of Changteh and refugees of war-torn Hunan Province, the Chungking radio reported today in an English-language radiocast to North America.

The funds will be used for refugee relief in the Tungting Lake area, according to Gen. Hsueh Yueh, war zone commander and Governor of Hunan.

General Hsueh expressed his admiration for the "hard fighting spirit" of the Fourteenth Air Force, which aided Chinese troops in the Battle of Tungting Lake last December, said the radiocast, which was reported by United States Government monitors.

$43,100 Sales in One Day At Auction of Morgan Art

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The auction sale of paintings and other effects of the late J. P. Morgan brought $43,100 yesterday, third day of a sale which so far has totaled $114,662.

A painting, "Cote de la Loire," by Louis Nicolas Van Blarenberghe brought $2,600, and another painting, "Madonna and Child," by a member of the school of Raphael Zanzio, sixteenth century Italian, was sold for $2,500.

Nazi 'Front' Impressive, And Costly

Continued from Page 1

luctance has been particularly prominent in Britain. This is known in Germany. It also is known that leading British military opinion has consistently sought an alternative to the invasion and only accepted the necessity of it with the deepest reluctance.

Looks Like Soft Spot

This undoubtedly has looked in Berlin eyes like the soft spot in the Allied picture. They have worked on it to the utmost, turning Cassino into a warning of the limitations of air power against fixed defenses, consuming their own Balkan satellites in a spurious conquest, daring to maintain a large army on the northern front when they are short of troops everywhere.

The inter-Allied policy picture this week bore heavy hallmarks of successful German propaganda directed at the same soft spot. The purpose of the invasion is to defeat Germany. The defeat of Germany will admit Russia to a primary role in European affairs. Fear of this development would be an argument against the invasion. By this week so much doubt had been raised in both Britain and America about the future role of Russia that the highest Allied leaders were forced to give it their attention.

The President sought to meet it by recalling attention to the brutalities of the German and Japanese record. Mr. Churchill announced a foreign-policy speech for tomorrow. Mr. Hull began putting together a speech in which he will apply his principles to concrete cases.

This was something none of the three had wanted to do. Their policy has always been to hold politics in abeyance until the military decision had been reached. The last moment they would have chosen for serious foreign-policy discussions is the moment when they naturally would want to concentrate every thought and energy on the invasion. Yet they were forced to it by public agitation which had become insistent. The benefit of such agitation to the German cause is so apparent that one can't help suspecting skillful German propaganda nudging it on from behind, no matter how sincere the motives of those who did the agitating.

Japan Springs Surprise

Meanwhile, in the Far East, Japan staged a surprise. Small Japanese forces invaded India. It bore all the earmarks of another "prestige" move. It was made on what had been a quiet part of the Burma front. It probably will take another week before its real scope can be ascertained. British troops dispatched to seal off the penetration only made serious contact yesterday. The first results were promising. However, it served as a reminder that there is a large Japanese army on the continent of Asia which must be defeated when the island war in the Pacific is finished.

One possible explanation of the stab into India is a cheap Japanese service to Hitler. Tokyo never has done much for its European ally. It has fought its own war in its own way. Here was a chance to make a little move where it might worry London and just conceivably might make London wonder about the wisdom of committing too much force to the invasion at a time when India was under threat in the Far East. It's possible.

Anglo-U. S. Projects Aimed At Better Mideast Relations

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 25—The past few weeks have seen a noticeable growth of interest in the means of bettering Anglo-American relations in this part of the world.

A number of concrete projects worked out by top United States and British Army commanders to bring Americans and Britons closer together will go into operation shortly. These measures include the formation of an Allied offcers' club, periodic and regular get-togethers and joint staff meetings.

This "campaign for understanding" was decided upon by Briton's new Maj. Gen. Bernard Paget and America's new Brig. Gen. Ben Giles after they had made a careful check of Allied relations in the middle east.

They found that while co-operation on the highest level was just about as good as in any other war theater, there was some misunderstanding in the ranks between some Britons and Americans traceable largely to the fact that neither knew much about what the other was doing.

In fact, one British staff officer said the other day that the average British and American soldier were almost entirely ignorant of each other. Such situations naturally made easier by the growth of those rumors which seem to spring up between groups in wartime.

Hearsay Reports

Thus, some Americans have listened to hearsay reports that the British were misusing American Lend-Lease shipments while equal numbers of Britons have harkened to the rumor mongers who claim the United States want to oust the British from this part of the world.

Persons who have studied these Anglo-American disagreements declare they are generally traceable to the petty annoyances to which most soldiers are subjected. Thus the American who believes he should have a jeep is quite likely to be jealous when he sees a Briton, Greek, Pole, or a Frenchman riding in an American-built vehicle. He does not pause to think that probably there is an excellent reason why that jeep was given to that particular group of Allies and that the decision to do so was not made in Cairo but in Washington.

As for the assertion that the British have squandered or hoarded Lend-Lease equipment, General Giles told me that he had looked into the entire question carefully, going over the complete records.

"Such stories [of British misuse of Lend-Lease] are absolutely false and we are taking the necessary steps to keep such rumors to a minimum," he said.

General Giles also pointed out that "We have some of the best American and British brains on Lend-Lease here in the Middle East and they see to it that the program is handled exactly in accord with the agreement in Washington.

"A dollar-and-cents check is kept on Lend-Lease costs and we are putting out a memorandum in this headquarters warning of disciplinary action aganist anyone found spreading untruths regarding Lend-Lease."

British Combat Rumors

The British have just as many rumors to combat among their nationals as do Americans. Thus, it may come as a surprise to the Americans to hear that some British are quite anxious regarding the United States' future intentions in the Mideast.

Some have expressed worry lest the Americans reap the benefit expected from the large-scale development in this area—a postwar Arabian oil deal as a case in point—and blame London for being "caught napping." They argue that America's vast industrial capacity may permit it to get a head start in supplying the Middle East's civilian needs after the war.

The Americans, on the other hand, point to this same Arabian deal as an indication that the British intend to limit America's influence in this region.

It must be emphasized again, however, that any petty disagreements which do exist on either side have absolutely no effect on the relations existing between top military authorities. Taking their cue from Washington and London these men are most anxious to further Anglo-American relations since they realize the present groundwork will have a most important effect after the war.

There is good evidence that Britain feels she must share her influence in the Middle East and that she'd rather do so with America than with most other nations.

There are persons here that are convinced that London actually welcomes America's newly awakened interest in the Mideast and considers it will help stabilize economic conditions and thereby benefit Britain directly.

More Faith in Canada Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A view of Canada from abroad, and the part she must play as a community of the world, were outlined in a recent address before the Canadian Club here by Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

He questioned the modesty that has marked Canada's place in the world to the present, and urged that Canada have faith in herself as a nation of great natural wealth, of strategic geographic position, and of strong, virile people.

He has seen Canadians in England prove an adaptability and spirit which was unique, he said. Enough of them had gone overseas to create a city second only to Toronto in size, and every one of them possessed that distinctive something the British people had come to like and admire. In tribute to these men, he added: "The man who will win this war is the fighting man. We talk of equality of sacrifice, but there is no equality of sacrifice between his and that of anyone else."

Institute of Textile Technology Granted Charter by State of Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., March 25 (AP)—The State Corporation Commission yesterday granted a charter of incorporation for the "institute of Textile Technology" in Charlottesville to a group of trustees representing 28 textile mills in the East.

The charter disclosed the purpose of the Institute as designed to maintain an educational institution and to promote scientific research and processes related to the textile industry. The charter provides that none of the profits shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual and prohibits its use of propaganda designed to influence legislation.

Under the charter the corporation may own up to 50,000 acres of land and it is empowered to design textile apparatus, to promote research into scientific processes, to secure patents, and to receive donations or endowments from any source.

Listed as President of the corporation was Ward Delaney, Charlottesville, and Arthur M. Allen, Providence, R. I., was named Secretary. An attorney for the project said no land had yet been acquired for the Institute.

Canada Called Rich In Many Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The wealth of the Canadian Northwest has been but barely touched, declared Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of Federal mines and resources in a recent address before the Royal Canadian Isntitute.

Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

It's fun to be fooled — but I don't mean April-fooled! Salt in the sugar bowl and things yanked away on strings — that doesn't appeal to me. But foods that look one way and taste unexpectedly different can be fun! There's just one rule in *that* game — they must *look good* and taste *even better!*

Add baking powder to your mashed potatoes — two teaspoons of Rumford Baking Powder to six or eight average-size potatoes. They'll be lighter and fluffier than you ever thought mashed potatoes *could* be.

Serve any green vegetable — string beans, for instance, in this delicious new Ham Corn Ring.

Ham Corn Ring

3¼ c. enriched flour	4 tblsps. sugar
1½ c. corn meal	1 c. diced cooked ham
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1 tsp. salt	2 c. milk
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Sift flour before measuring; sift again with dry ingredients. Add ham. Combine eggs, milk and oil and add. Stir till mixed. Pour into oiled ring mold. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 35 minutes or until done. Turn out on hot platter.

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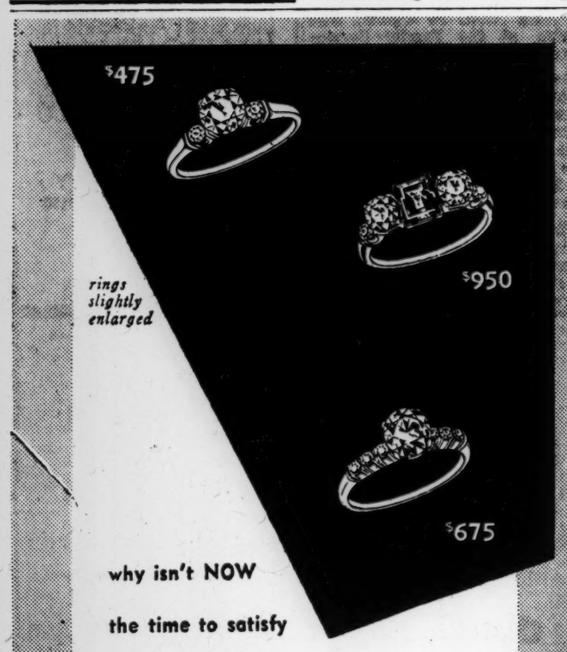

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'National Health Service' For Britain Scrutinized

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—Britain's scheme for a "National Health Service" is being subjected to an increasingly severe scrutiny.

Both Houses of Parliament have shown signs of unexpectedly strong hostility to certain aspects of the Government's "White Paper" calling for "free" medical aid for all.

It is evident that neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commons is prepared to indorse the scheme without considerable modifications of detail and until they receive assurances that the individual rights of citizens will not be seriously threatened by the measure.

Most of the opposition in the opening debates in both Houses of Parliament came from the medical profession itself. Viscount Dawson of Penn, for instance, in a typical intervention in the House of Lords, went so far as to say, "Far too often there has cropped up in the 'White Paper' what Lord Hewitt had described years ago as 'the new despotism.'

"In the 'White Paper' there were sentences which practically gave the Minister of Health the power to override everything. That power would have to be watched."

Lord Dawson also emphasized the "supreme necessity for freedom of private practice," and expressed the view that the scheme discouraged such practice.

Opposition and Defense

In the House of Commons, likewise, several Members spoke against the bill, allegedly on behalf of the organized medical profession. But others, including Dr. Edith Summerskill, insisted that doctors supported the plan as a whole but disagreed with many details of it.

The plan was defended in the House of Lords by Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, who declared it was a "scheme which invited the whole community to join together in an effort to ensure for every individual a positive opportunity for good health, in so far as that could be provided by the skill and knowledge of the medical profession."

In the Commons Mr. Henry U. Willink, Minister of Health, defended the scheme as intended to "raise the national health to a higher plane and keep it there, and to use the nation's resources to raise it even higher."

He emphasized the Government's belief that the plan provided ample freedom for the individual. "No one, patient or doctor, must be dragooned into this service or any form of treatment unless he wanted to do so. There must not be compulsion of doctors, nurses, or anyone else," Mr. Willink declared.

The ministerial statement, however, did not seem entirely to satisfy parliamentary critics. The sentiment appeared to be that the Government policy as outlined in the "White Paper" attempted to go too far and too fast in turning the medical profession into a state service.

Grounds of Criticism

Among the points raised by critics of the scheme were the following:

Deterioration of services offered by the medical profession because "there would be little promotion or incentive."

Indirect pressure, especially on young doctors, which would tend in practice, if not in theory, to force them into a state medical service and thus lead gradually to elimination of private medical practice.

Decline and eventual disappearance of voluntary hospitals as a result of the scheme. This was one of the main objections raised to the plan, for though the Government protested that it was friendly to voluntary hospitals, the general view appeared to be that they were endangered by the scheme.

Voluntary hospitals in Britain are acknowledged to have attained an unusually high standard, and there have been many expressions of serious concern lest the scheme result in their eventual disappearance.

Lack of Incentive

Deterioration in the type of men entering the medical profession because incentives would be lacking. The point was made that although the scheme leaves a place for individual medical practitioners already outstanding in the profession, it appears to limit the possibilities for medical students and younger doctors.

Grave concern is expressed at the plan for "health centers" on the grounds that they would result in an indirect pressure subjecting everyone to a medical examination.

Lord Moran, prominent British physician, for instance, warned that "very careful attention would have to be paid to health centers," and declared he thought neither the medical profession nor the public was prepared for them.

Although these and many other points were raised during the keenly critical debates in both House of Parliament, it would be misleading to take them as implying hostility to the scheme as a whole on the part of Parliament as a whole.

Continuation of Debates

The debates are being continued in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords and it is already evident that the plan as outlined in the "White Paper" will have to be considerably modified in detail before it is found acceptable.

But the general view still appears to be that expressed when the "White Paper" was first issued; namely, that the scheme constitutes a measure of social reform which is a necessary preliminary to the Beveridge plan for social security and as such it will undoubtedly be approved eventually in one form or another by the British Parliament and general public.

The "White Paper" is more than 55,000 words in length.

It specifically lists its two main objectives as follows:

1. To provide free medical treatment to all.

2. To make available "complete medical, nursing and hospital services of all kinds."

The "White Paper" declares emphatically that the service it proposes would not be compulsory. Its exact words on this point are:

"Nor should there be any compulsion into the service, either for the patient or for the doctor. The basis must be that the new service will be there for everyone who wants it—and indeed will be so designed that it can be looked upon as a normal method by which people get all the advice and help which they want; but if anyone prefers not to use it, or would like to make private arrangements outside the service, he must be at liberty to do so."

What Plan Includes

The comprehensiveness of the service which is to be offered is emphasized by the following extract:

"Medical advice and attention at home, in the consulting room, in the hospital or sanitorium, or wherever else is appropriate—for the personal or family doctor to the specialists and consultants of all kinds, from the care of minor ailments to the care of major diseases and disabilities. It must include ancillary services of nursing, of midwifery and of other things which ought to go with medical care."

Dental services are not to be included at the beginning on the grounds that "there are not at present and will not be for some years enough dentists in the country to provide it. But an attempt will be made to meet the dental needs of children and young people."

The plan recognizes that "health in its broadest sense involves not only medical service, but all those environmental factors—good housing, sanitation, conditions in school and at work, diet and nutrition, economic security, and so on—which create conditions of health and prepare ground for it. All these are fundamental; all of them must receive their proper place in the wider pattern of government policy and of postwar reconstruction."

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at about £132,000,000. Roughly, 27 per cent of this would be covered by contributions under the projected social insurance scheme and the remaining 73 per cent would fall directly on local and national taxpayers. These figures, however, are admittedly rough estimates and subject to broad revision.

Command Invitation

By a Staff Artist

The Nazi Diplomacy Follows a Familiar Pattern

***There is an old German saying: "Und willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, dann schlag' ich dir den schädel ein." (If you won't be my brother, I'll bash in your head.) The phrase has gained new currency in Nazi hands.**

End of Dry Period in China Equal to Big Battle Victory

By Guenther Stein
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 25—The Chinese now have one more good reason for confidence about the course of events this year. Prospects for the coming wheat and rice harvests have turned favorable. The heavy rainfall of the last two weeks broke a prolonged drought all over Free China which had caused anxiety.

The paramount importance of food harvests to China's war of resistance must be realized in order to appreciate how genuinely relieved everybody is now at the belated appearance of rain.

Ever since the Sino-Japanese war broke out seven years ago, each spring hopeful predictions about the future of military developments were qualified by the Chinese with the words: If our harvests are more or less normal.

A prominent Chinese told me he considered it truly wonderful how China was blessed with very good, good, or at least fair, average harvests during all these seven years of war although it is practically the rule for China to suffer a very bad widespread crop failure every fourth or fifth year.

Good crop prospects always require sufficient rainfall. It is true that China is an agricultural country. But even her normal harvests yield only just enough food for the minimum requirements of her armies and civilians on the basis of a poor standard of living.

No other country at war has as insufficient food reserves as China to offset an unfavorable crop. None is as completely isolated as China from food resources of the outside world. And even if food could be brought in from abroad, the lack of internal transport facilities would make its distribution most difficult.

The appearance of rain should also make people here in Chungking less pessimistic about the consequences of the growing economic crisis. A steady rise in prices may be expected to continue but as long as food supplies are sufficient, there need be no fear of an economic breakdown. The rainfall of the last two weeks is like a big battle won for China.

Japanese to Push Korea Ore Output

By the Associated Press

A project for more than doubling production of iron ore and other minerals in Korea during the coming year was announced March 22 by Tokyo.

A Domei radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said the Japanese war industry expected to draw 27 per cent of its iron ore from Korea and that in order to step up output of this and other metals, the sum of 170,250,000 yen ($39,157,500 by prewar exchange rates) had been set aside in the Korean 1944-45 budget.

The radiocast said the budget also called for "an additional" sum of 22,500,000 yen "for carrying out the conscription system" and 4,042,000 yen for "labor service facilities."

Suit Plan to Suit Servicemen Finds Women Harder to Suit

LONDON (AP) — Civilian military outfits for 1,000,000 men, complete from hats to shoes, have been ordered by the Ministry of Supply for free distribution to British soldiers when they are demobilized.

The suits will cost the equivalent of $21 each. There will be more than a dozen styles to choose from.

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—"It's all right for men, but it wouldn't do for women," is the typical reaction of service women here when they read of schemes for fitting out ex-servicemen with "demob" clothing after the war.

They peruse with mixed feelings accounts of a grand rehearsal at a large department store to test the working of a scheme for male postwar clothing distribution.

Men filed along through the store choosing a new civilian suit from racks said to be filled with garments of ample range, cut, and color. Women wondering what is to be done for them are gratified that their sartorial cause has been championed in the House of Commons by a woman member of Parliament. Mrs. Cazalet Keir has asked Sir James Grigg, War Minister, whether he would consider providing a choice of civilian clothing for women on demobilization and if he would arrange for the exhibition of sample clothing.

War Minister Cautions

The War Minister, realizing he was being driven into a tight corner where military strategy afforded him scant aid, proceeded cautiously with a delaying action by making the profound observation that "women in the services present a somewhat different problem from that of the men."

Members of the House of Commons began to sit up, feeling they were going to have as entertaining a session as that in which President of the Board of Trade Hugh Dalton recently was forced to regard discretion as the better part of valor and give up an attempt to define what constituted a woman's hat. The War Minister was greeted with encouraging cheers as he proceeded to explain he considered it "impossible to provide an appropriate range of women's clothing of sufficient variety to satisfy feminine tastes."

Renewed cheers greeted his final capitulation when Sir James told the House it had been decided to "make an issue of coupons and cash." The cash grant will be based on a fair retail price for a suitable outfit on the same general lines as that for men.

Masculine Simplicity

Providing men's "demob" clothes is a simple matter compared with devising feminine postwar attire. Men's traditional conservatism will be placated rather than upset by the fact that in the postwar epoch their suits are similar in all major respects to those they were wearing in 1939. What the masculine trend loses in picturesqueness it gains in simplicity of postwar sartorial planning.

Those who try to devise postwar fashions for women face a more complex problem. One thing which women won't want is "uniformity." Even those who have remained in "civies" during the war have been forced to go utilitarian. They'll want to dress up a bit. They'll want wispish frills which make them forget the meaning of "austerity." Above all, they'll want "something different from the next woman" and something different from 1939.

Women leaving the services are now given two sets of underclothing. The WRNS keep most of their uniform, which is Navy blue and can therefore be worn as civilian clothing. The ATS and WAAF have an allowance of £3 10s.—$14—for a suit and a similar sum for a greatcoat in winter. Complete schemes have been worked out for providing necessary civilian clothing.

British women await with keen interest the details of schemes for provision of their "demob" outfits, but they are grateful to the War Minister for giving coupons and cash so that they may choose it for themselves.

Vocational School Changes Proposed In Toronto Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Co-operation of industry with technical schools in affording senior students practical experience in shop work was suggested by Dr. C. C. Goldring, Superintendent of Schools, as part of a plan of improvement of vocational education recently submitted to the Advisory Vocational Committee of the Toronto Board of Education.

Under the proposed plan, students would divide their senior year between school instruction and employment in business or industry. Groups representing industry, labor and commerce will attend meetings of the committee for further discussion.

That vocational schools should consider courses in plastics, electronics, servicing and building airplanes, beauty culture, practical nursing, building trades, electricity, salesmanship, and operating business machines was another suggestion. Establishment of advanced training schools to give training in various phases of work associated with a chosen industry, and technical institutions to train people for leadership in production, operation or maintenance in industry, was another recommendation. These schools would be co-operative enterprises, Government financed and perhaps supported by funds from interested industries, according to the proposed plan.

German Embassy Linked to Spying

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine (AP)—Federal police announced they had uncovered proof that the German Embassy aided the escape to Germany of some of the interned crew of the pocket-battleship Graf Spee and had financed the clandestine shipment of strategic war supplies and precious metals on neutral ships.

A Government communiqué said that a continued investigation of Axis espionage in Argentina had resulted in a series of new arrests as well as proof of the part German news agencies had played in aiding the spy ring.

Police also announced they had seized an airplane, two yachts, and a launch used by espionage groups.

Harsh Decree Against Poles

NEW YORK, March 25—The Polish Telegraph Agency said in a London dispatch today that the Germans have decreed the capital penalty for the entire families of Polish town officials in whose communities Poles are found guilty of sabotage.

The dispatch reported that Poles are now prohibited from entering any area within a radius of seven kilometers of German airfields in the country. New detachments of agency said, are now quartered in Poland's industrial districts and oil basin, with factories and wells under strong 24-hour guard. All German civilians have been ordered to form auxiliary police units, it is said.

Electrical Power Expansion Plan Drawn for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Three hundred miles of rural hydro-electric lines will be constructed this summer, if the problems of labor and materials do not interfere with the program, said George Challies, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in the Legislature recently.

The Commission has accepted 4,000 farm contracts and 2,000 urban contracts for electrical services, the largest volume in the history of the Province for a like period. Last year 44 miles of rural hydro-electric line were constructed, and this year they are asking the Dominion authorities to allow them to construct 300 miles more of rural line.

Ontario farmers may be able to have "quick-freezing" units installed after the war, said Mr. Challies, speaking to the second reading of the bill to reduce or remove rural hydro-electric service charges.

As soon as possible after the end of the war it is hoped to send out mechanized units to display to the farmer the latest electrical machinery available. He said he knew of one freezing unit already in operation which could hold 60 dozen ears of corn, six crates of strawberries, six crates of raspberries, as well as poultry and meat. Through the use of such units farmers could enjoy their summer surplus in winter, he added.

New Zealanders Build 'Native' Camps in Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 25 — New Zealanders building camps and bases from which to operate in the land fighting of the South Pacific war have performed feats of improvisation, information reaching here shows.

When they began to build camps in New Caledonia, the New Zealanders were faced with geographical problems as well as with the question of what to use for materials. Within a few months they had found the answers to most of their difficulties.

Camp construction was simplified by the fact that the New Zealand force contained numbers of men who had garrisoned Fiji in the early days of the Pacific war. There they had learned native-type construction and were able to use New Caledonian materials — niaouli bark, grass thatching or woven cocoanut leaves—to build the bure house which had proven so comfortable in the Fiji group.

Much Ingenuity

This consists of walls normally about five feet high, with a gap of two or three feet to a widely eaved and steeply sloping roof. The buildings can be made almost any size, the New Zealanders have found.

Within a few months the Antipodeans had emerged from a condition reminiscent of Hooverville to cleared and neat camps with permanent constructions and concrete-floored cook houses.

But this transformation demanded much ingenuity The nail supply was obtained by drawing nails from empty packing cases. Most of the constructional work was solidified by using wire, sometimes barbed wire intended for aprons in front of combat positions. Suitable trees were picked, felled, and pulled to the necessary spot by manpower in the blazing sun.

Packing cases were stripped of every inch of suitable wire which was bent until it broke into usable lengths. There was no glass for windows, so open spaces were left. Farm boys provided a thatched roof from their skill in building haystacks. River-bed gravel covered the floor and later the room where the food is served was concreted.

A sink in the food department was made from a large can which had contained cheese. Waterpipes were made by hollowing out lengths of bamboo. Large cans were cut up and used to cover benches and tables. Smaller cans were used to build chimneys.

Hot-Water System

The hot-water system was built from an old 44-gallon oil drum. It was cut and twisted to provide a continuous hot-water supply burning diesel oil. The bath was another 44-gallon drum split lengthwise and the dainage pipe was a bamboo tube.

To wash linen another oil-burning heating system was set up.

Coincidentally, various men in the ambulance company were designing and building furniture for the patients; small chests to hold their belongings, dressing tables and operating tables, closets to hold their clothes and linen and which had to be rat proof, fly proof and ant proof, all to be made from waste material. Moreover, many of these men never before handled carpenters' tools.

Refugees Reported Slain in Swindle

MADRID (AP)—Dispatches from France said Paris police had information that between 50 and 60 persons who had sought to flee from German-held France had been slain and robbed of their valuables in a villa on the fashionable Rue Lesueur.

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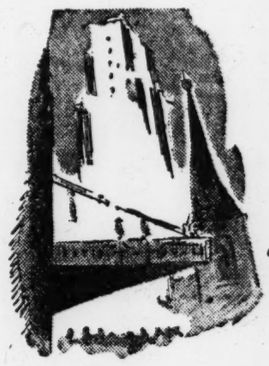
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Hull Sketches Foreign Policy, Has Plan for Reich's Future

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Republican Representatives said yesterday that Secretary Cordell Hull had disclosed that he took to Moscow a specific plan for the future of Germany, but the British and the Russians apparently were not ready to discuss it then.

Members of the delegation of 24 Republican first-termers conferred for 2½ hours with the Secretary of State in an effort to pin down the Administration's foreign policy.

Secretary Hull said the conference was cordial.

It went into a discussion of a half-dozen phases of international problems. Although many of the Representatives came away still declaring the public should have more complete information on foreign affairs, they summarized what they learned in these five points:

1. On the future of Germany—Secretary Hull has a plan just as specific as the Teheran conference developed about Japan, but he hasn't been able to get British and Russian approval for it. The plan was ruled out of discussion at the Moscow conference, the Russians saying they primarily were interested in when the second front would be opened, and in plans for prosecuting the war to a finish. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden described it as good in some respects; Russia's Maxim Litvinov said it was "pretty good" but neither would pursue the subject.

2. Poland—Britain and Russia "are not speaking to each other" about the Polish border; the United States State Department is trying to be the peacemaker.

3. Finland—the State Department feels that the Russian proposal on the Finnish border is fair and on that basis, the United States is exerting pressure to get Finland out of the war.

4. Italy—There is no call for concern about Russia's recognition of the Badoglio Government.

5. The Balkans—the United States wants to liberate the peoples, then permit them to choose their own government.

When the Representatives pointed out that Britain and Russia frequently speak freely on their international views the Secretary is reported to have replied that often the remarks stir up trouble and there is no reason why this Government should do the same thing.

Second President Of Scripps Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, Calif., March 25—Dr. Frederick Hard was installed today as second President of Scripps College in simple ceremonies held on the college green.

At the convocation of college students, alumnae representatives, faculty and trustees of the college and a number of college guests, Dr. Hard was introduced by Dr. Rufus C. Harris, President of Tulane University, and President of the Southern University Conference.

Dr. Hard came to Scripps from Sophie Newcomb College at Tulane University, where he was dean of the women's college for five years. He was a member of the faculty of Tulane University since 1927, teaching English literature.

Senate Votes 'Bill of Rights' For Veterans

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The American Legion's $3,500,000,000 "G. I.-bill-of-rights" measure headed today toward a warm welcome in the House after unanimous passage by the Senate.

The roll-call vote was 49 to 0 for passage of the measure.

So anxious were some of the Senators to be recorded in its favor that an insistence upon a roll call late yesterday nearly proved embarrassing. The 49 to 0 vote showed there was just a bare quorum present to make the action stick.

In addition to a flat authorization of $500,000,000 for new hospital construction, the measure carries benefits for men and women of the armed forces estimated Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to cost an additional $3,000,000,000.

They include:

Government-paid education of from one to four years to any veteran (depending on length of service), estimated to cost $1,000,000,000.

Unemployment compensation payments of $15 a week for 52 weeks out of a 24-month period, estimated to cost another billion dollars.

Loaons up to $1,000, free of interest for the first year, 3 per cent thereafter, for the purchase of homes, farms, or small businesses.

A new veterans' placement bureau devoted to finding jobs for discharged veterans.

Designation of the Veterans Administration to supervise relief and other features, including disability payments and hospitalization.

The question of adjusted compensation or "bonus" payments was left for consideration after White House approval of the present bill.

Editor Declares School and Press Help Democracy

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (AP)—"The schools and the press are two of the greatest educational agencies of a democracy," Millicent J. Taylor, Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, said today at a session of the Annual Schoolmen's Week.

Stressing the value of the press in interpreting the schools to the public, told the educators, "The New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania:

"It is up to the schools to find and evaluate all possible ways of reaching the public. Too often the schools are satisfied to reach only the parents of pupils in the schools."

William F. Sollman, of Pendle Hill, a German refugee and one of the founders of the Weimar republic, told the educators, "the constitution of the German republic in 1919 was the first and only constitution in the world which proclaimed that youth should be educated in the spirit of international understanding and conciliation."

He added that after the United Nations are victorious powerful groups in Germany will be liberated and immediately become active in the re-education of German adults.

Mothers Check Children

Wide World

Railroad Nursery in Philadelphia

A three-room nursery where traveling mothers can check their children has been opened at the Pennsylvania Railroad's 30th Street Station in Philadelphia. A registered nurse and an attendant are on duty from 7:30 a. m. to midnight to take care of children up to the age of six. Play and sleeping facilities are provided, and for the mothers there are couches where they can rest, a place to prepare and refrigerate formulas, and emergency supplies of diapers and powder. Similar nurseries are planned for other large city stations. Here Charlotte Faulconer, usherette, takes charge of Carol Stewart and Ted Housel of Wynnewood, Pa., in the nursery playroom.

Willkie Fights to Prove He's Really Republican

Continued from Page 1

want it understood there really are very few matters on which he and President Roosevelt are in agreement. He then proceeds to demonstrate how comprehensive is his indictment of New Deal policies.

He doesn't make all of these criticisms in every speech because, except for his opening address on farm policy and his remarks at Ripon, he has spoken entirely extemporaneously, at which he is at his best. But adding up his "deep disagreements" with the New Deal, one finds Mr. Willkie on the attack on all the following phases of the Roosevelt Administration:

Obscure Policy Charged

1. He contends that the Government's foreign policy is obscure in outline and halting in application, that Mr. Roosevelt is dissipating the trust in American democracy all over the world by collaboration with Vichy, by its "Darlanism and Peyroutonism," association with the Fascists in Italy, and by not speaking out against the partition of Poland by force.

2. He declares that the Administration is "power-hungry and rapacious," that the result of 11 years of power is to seek more power, and that his purpose is to make the Republican Party worthy of the faith of the country in order to bring that power to an end.

Regulations Called Capricious

3. He holds that the New Deal has become "tired and cynical and disregardful of the interests of the people," that it patronizes American democracy rather than trusts it, that it constantly withholds necessary information on the war and on the peace essential for the people to determine what they want.

4. He argues that its regulations, even when necessary, are "capricious."

5. He charges that the New Deal has deliberately fostered "the illusion" that class conflict is necessary, that there is an "inevitable conflict between economic incentive and human welfare."

6. He says that the Administration, whatever its intentions, is leading toward "the destruction of the incentive system and the eventual adoption of a government-controlled society."

7. He asserts that needed and valuable social advances have been precariously built upon the "sands of constantly increasing government deficit financing."

8. He accuses the President of abandoning the "Cabinet administration" of the Federal Government and of substituting one-man and yes-man rule in its place.

All in all, Mr. Willkie is showing that he can criticize the New Deal as well as the next man. Whether the Republican Party loves him or not, he wants it known that he isn't "just another Roosevelt" and he seems to be making quite a few converts here in Wisconsin.

At the same time, Mr. Willkie is taking Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sharply to task for putting the G. O. P. in the position of "seeking to build strength on the people's transitory wartime complaints and discontents."

This week Mr. Spangler issued a statement in Washington suggesting that the Republicans would get great political benefit among foreign-born minorities from the fact that the United States had to bomb a monastery in Italy and had to protest to Eire against its harboring of Axis agents. Mr. Willkie contends that such tactics are unworthy, are a disservice to the nation, will invite defeat, and that, instead, the Republican Party should be dedicating itself to a strengthening, not a weakening, of the war effort.

Willkie Quarters

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—National headquarters for Wendell L. Willkie's campaign as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination were opened yesterday in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

With Mr. Willkie campaigning in Wisconsin, and Ralph H. Cake, his campaign manager, in Baltimore, the formal opening was delayed, but other members of the staff moved into the dozen rooms on the second floor of the building.

Among them was Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds, National Committeewoman from Indiana, who is chairman of the women's division.

It was announced that Mr. Cake would decide on Monday whether Mr. Willkie would enter the South Dakota primary on May 2. Harvey Jewett, National Committeeman from South Dakota, was in New York yesterday and was expected to remain here for several weeks.

Louisiana Delegation

ALEXANDRIA, La., March 25 (AP)—An uninstructed Louisiana Republican delegation was selected yesterday to attend the National Convention at Chicago. The state convention ordered the delegation to vote as a unit.

Romans Able Engineers

One of the ancient Roman aqueducts is 56 miles long.

Steelworkers Deny Inflation In Wage Asked

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steelworkers, arguing for a 17-cent hourly wage increase before a National War Labor Board panel, denied today that such an increase would have any inflationary impact.

David J. McDonald, Union Secretary, said the demand had been attacked on "two fallacious grounds": first, that increases in steel prices would be necessary, and second, that "the wage increase is not in the national interest because it is inflationary."

Mr. McDonald said the Union's brief "demonstrated beyond doubt that the steel companies are in such an excellent profit position that they can pay the wage increase without raising the price of steel products.

"The theory of the inflationary gap," he said, "is an economic abstraction that has been proved to be consistently wrong throughout the war years. Some officials and economists have tried to panic the country with wild predictions that the inflationary gap for a given year will be $40,000,000,000 or $60,000,000,000.

"On the basis of this false forecast, they then attack the efforts of workers to adjust the 'Little Steel' formula upward so that wages will be stabilized at the level of the real rise in wartime living costs.

"Significantly, not one of these scares has actually materialized."

55,000,000 Civilian-Job Goal Set by Economic Group Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—A postwar goal of 55,000,000 civilian jobs was set last night by Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, during a radiocast over Station WNYC.

Appearing on the Beyond Victory Program of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Hoffman said he must have at least 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs than we had in 1940 if the United States is to avoid mass employment or the employment of millions by the Government.

Shorter Hours Not Favored

"Shorter working hours have been suggested," he added, "but economically it isn't very sound. When you lower the working week from 40 to 30 hours, what you do is to lower the living standards of the whole nation, even if you're paying a 40-hour wage."

Mr. Hoffman asserted that to shorten the work week would mean spreading the work thinner among the people, actually overlooking the one safe goal on which this country dare focus—"an increase in the gross national output of goods and services."

Basing his figures on a survey by the Committee, an organization of American businessmen studying postwar employment problems, he estimated the needed increase in production as about 30 to 45 per cent over 1940's production levels when the gross output for the country was about $97,000,000,000.

The Committee for Economic Development functions, he explained, with two divisions, a field development division and a research division. The information is pooled and written up "simply and expertly," so that it is understandable in the 1,400 communities where the C. E. D. has committees, he said.

Search for Facts

"We have suggested that businessmen finance a large research program, because we believe it's a prime necessity to get the facts—all the facts," Mr. Hoffman declared. "If we don't, the facts may get us.

"And to collect and interpret these facts on economics, the Committee for Economic Development has a research division with a staff of leading economists and scholars to study these problems and report on them. These scholars are guaranteed complete editorial freedom."

He recalled that the research staff had proposed that many policies of business, government, labor and agriculture may have sprung from fear, and averred the country has to shake off those fears if it doesn't want to miss a real opportunity to achieve an economy of plenty.

New Jersey Youth Wins Legion Speaking Contest

TRENTON, N. J., March 25 (AP)—Richard Gill of Long Branch High School last night won the seventh annual American Legion oratorical contest against a field of five other local champions.

Mr. Gill received $150 in cash, a $100 scholarship to Rutgers University, and his High School was awarded the Harold G. Hoffman Trophy for one year.

Prices and Your Purse: Postal Fees Up March 26

Continued from Page 1

requirement, the amount and kind of coal on hand April 1, the number of rooms to be heated and the type of heating equipment used.

Consumers who buy less than a ton at a time exclusively in bags are not required to file a declaration.

At that, it is simpler than the coupon-rationing ruled out by WPB this week, would have been.

Mosquitoes First

There'll be less air conditioning on trains next summer and it don't do any good to complain. Supplies of freon formerly used to air-condition railroad cars are now being used by the nation's fighters to kill mosquitoes.

Living Costs

Latest Bureau of Labor statistics figures show the over-all cost of living is being held stable despite general increases in clothing prices. Rayon stockings were up 1.2 per cent. Shortages of merchandise in low-cost brackets, particularly work shoes, men's and women's felt hats, women's rayon underwear and girdles, drove consumers to higher priced clothes in many cities.

Consumer advisers to OPA are saying that the high cost of clothing would be remedied if dollar-and-cents community ceiling prices were established for certain standard clothing—such as housedresses, work clothes and also for yard goods.

Recap Hint

If you get tires recapped right now, you'll get an inferior grade of camelback. "By June it is anticipated that Buna-S will again be available in sufficient quantity to upgrade much passenger car camelback," reports Rubber Director Bradley Dewey.

More Repair Soles

Expecting a lot of shoes to begin wearing out this spring, WPB has provided an increased supply of repair soles from April 1 to June 30. Rubber heels are expected to continue in adequate supply.

Fewer Complaints

OPA has had a lot fewer complaints from the Midwest than it expected over the cut in gesoline from three to two gallons a week.

Armed Services to Get Most Of 18-to-26 Age Group

Continued from Page 1

groups but will be subject to review.

Mr. McNutt's new committee which is to "ration" deferments among chosen key industries asked the agencies to submit within the next three days figures on the number of men they proposed deferring. The Manpower Commissioner persuaded the armed services that deferments should be considered for key men in railroading, logging, coal mining and other war-supporting industries as well as the war industries themselves.

A Super Committee

The super committee which Mr. McNutt heads will include: General Hershey, the entire membership of the War Production Board's production executive committee, the Solid Fuels Administrator, the Petroleum Administration for War, Rubber Director, War Food Administrator, Director of Office of Defense Transportation and War Shipping Administration.

It is believed here that these new Selective Service orders and the formation of the super agency to ration deferments will provide the solution for the manpower crisis that has been developing the past few months. By July 1 the services expect to total 11,300,000 with 5,000,000 of these overseas. At the moment the services are 700,000 short of their goal.

In announcing the new setup that made the WMC the key agency in the picture Mr. McNutt with considerable satisfaction explained that decisions on deferment policy must be made by a civilian agency not by interested agencies such as the armed services or the War Production Board, the former wanting to put all the men into uniform while the latter would like to keep as many as possible out of service for war production.

Vigorous Cuban Art In New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—A selection of vigorous paintings, water colors and drawings by young artists of Cuba is now on view at the Museum of Modern Art as its exhibition of "Modern Cuban Painters," which is to extend through May 7.

Culled primarily as examples of Cuban expressionism and vibrant color, rather than in an effort to present a comprehensive survey of Cuban art, the exhibition was assembled and brought to this country by Jose Gomez-Sicre, noted Cuban art critic, with the assistance of Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Advisory Director of the Museum.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Classical Perspective

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Perhaps no concerts are more representative of London musical life than those of the Royal Philharmonic Society, and probably nowhere else are there to be found so many different levels of musical taste and culture, ranging from highbrows to nobrows, with all the betwixt-and-betweens.

Being circular, the Royal Albert Hall enables an audience to be seen, as the sculptors say, "in the round." This makes it a little awkward for those of us whom the great, if ungrateful, Duse once amiably described as the "insects" who infested theaters and concert halls on pretence of criticizing what they did not understand—conveying the impression that any self-respecting insect would rather commit insecticide than be a critic.

At the Royal Albert Hall, every well-known critic is under the public eye, and unless he is wary, it may catch him retiring according to plan. Unkind observers claim that his entrances and exits are often eloquent of his opinions. Whether he stayed or not for the familiar "En Saga" of Sibelius and the Beethoven No. 8 on the last program—the chief feature of which was the first performance of a new Concerto, No. 3 (Ballade) for piano and orchestra (Op. 60) by Medtner—the critic had been given much to reflect on.

The first item, Elgar's "Introduction and Allegro for Strings," had taken us back nearly 40 years. But this attractive work, with the "Enigma" Variations and the Violin Concerto, seems to "date" less than the symphonies and oratorios. Even some of our younger contemporaries who dislike the strong, unmistakable flavor that characterizes every bar of Elgar, do not find in the "Introduction and Allegro" that Edwardian, "almost intolerable air of smugness, self-assurance and autocratic benevolence" against which they rebel in most of his works. French musicians have always been repelled by the Elgar tang, the more so, because he used material that for them was too closely related to the nineteenth-century German composers.

The same can be said, and with even more truth, of Nicolas Medtner. Of German extraction and born in Moscow, he left Russia many years ago to live in Paris and finally settled in England. But whatever his geographical environment, aesthetically he has always lived in the Germany of Beethoven and Brahms—lots of English listeners of the older generation, musical escapists who do not wish to escape, are living there still.

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Readers of Sergi Eisenstein's stimulating book, "The Film Sense," will recall a quotation from an article by the late René Guilleré on the "jazz age." "Il n'y a plus de perspective!" which points out the analogous reflection of the artistic tendencies of certain epochs in the structure of music, literature, and painting.

"Formerly," Guilleré writes, "aesthetics rested content on the principle of fused elements. In music, on the continuous melodic line threaded through harmonic chords; in literature, on the fusion of a sentence's elements through conjunctions and transitions; in art, on a continuity of plastic forms and structures of combinations of these forms." On the other hand, modern aesthetics is based upon the disunion of elements, "heightening the contrast of each other: repetition of identical elements, which serves to strengthen the intensity of contrast. . . ."

Eisenstein's comment is that "repetition" can well perform two functions. One function is to facilitate the creation of an organic whole. The other is used as a means of developing intensity. Examples are given from his own films. Classical music, Guilleré says in a happy analogy, "was based on planes (not on volumes) —planes arranged in layers, planes erected atop one another, planes horizontal and vertical, creating an architecture of truly noble proportions: palaces with terraces, colonnades, flights of monumental steps—all receding into a deep perspective." Gone, today, is the old conventional perspective which receded into a funnel; everything is now brought into the foreground. . . . "We take part in this world."

♪ ♪ ♪

Medtner explains his sub-title, "Ballade," the program told us, by its narrative style, comparing it to a dramatic work in which many characters appear in varied environment. To a contemporary listener these characters, clad in clothes of definitely nineteenth-century style and cut, all seemed to be members of the same dull family, who talk at Teutonic length against the familiar romantic background with its perspective of terraces, colonnades, flights of steps, and other customary "props"—today all rather pseudo and studio.

So unadventurous were these characters that they varied their environment simply by changing places. They did not even "walk" their parts. Again, the scoring of a disappointing work is singularly uniform and lacking in color.

What really came as a surprise for many listeners was Medtner's playing of the solo part of the concerto. He is an exceptionally fine pianist who, wonderful to relate, never forces his tone.

One reason why our younger composers react so strongly against nineteenth-century German romanticism is that they are now seeing the reverse side of the shield, which is not nearly so seductive. Apart from its artificial "classical" perspective, Medtner's "new" concerto must be described as a decadent work. What, asked Nietzsche, in one of his clear-sighted moments, is the characteristic of all literary decadence? His reply is true of all musical decadence. "It is that life no longer resides in the whole. The word gets the upper hand and jumps out of the sentence, the sentence stretches too far and obscures the meaning of the page, the page acquires life at the expense of the whole—the whole is no longer a whole. . . . The whole has ceased to live altogether; it is composite, summed up, artificial, an unnatural product."

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Strangely enough, a multitude of listeners actually prefer the unnatural musical product. Directed, active listening needs more effort than passive listening—or not listening at all. It is so easy to dismiss composers who "take part in this world" as subversive, eccentric leftists. But is not better to be a leftist than to be left, to live musically in the present rather than be left imprisoned in the past?

Apropos to listening, one of our most distinguished critics has just been recalling his "sufferings" at Covent Garden or Queens Hall—"the sight of some wretched woman or other two rows in front of me powdering her nose during the Grail Scene, or turning over the advertisements in the program book, trying to find something interesting about furs or lingerie to read, during the cadenza of the Elgar Violin Concerto."

No doubt "some wretched woman or other" will retort that if his own attention had been in the right place, he would not have noticed these feminine first aids to opera—and concert—going. Anyhow, it shows that if the public has its eye on the critic, the critic also has his eye on the public.

Vandamm

Barbara Everest

In Somerset Maugham's play, "Sheppey," making its Boston debut at the Colonial Theater, April 3. Its New York premiere will be at the Playhouse, April 18.

Miss Gingold Plies Her Satire

By Harold Hobson

London

"Sweeter and Lower," at the Ambassadors' Theater, is the new edition of "Sweet and Low," a revue that ran last year for some hundreds of performances. There is, as all men recognize, great importance in a title, and the name of this entertainment was doubtless arrived at after serious thought, on somewhat the same principle as led the good people of Cambridge to call a flat expanse in the middle of the town by the two words Market Hill. Anyway, "Sweeter and Lower" is no worse taste than any other successful revue, and it is about as syrupy as bitter aloes.

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In other words, it has Miss Hermione Gingold as its star.

Miss Gingold has a magnificent evening, a night out, a field day. Nothing is safe from her satire: Home Guards, Mr. Robert Helpmann—the ballet dancer who is now playing Hamlet at the New Theater—elderly lady lecturers, Mr. Ivor Novello's romantic Viennese operettes, even those other experts in venom, the Borgias, come within the orbit of her lively and corroding flame. She has never been seen in more lashing form, or more dashing temper.

The best item in the show is still that eminent conversation-piece, "Poison Ivy," in which Miss Gingold and Mr. Henry Kendall sit at a table in London's most talked of theatrical restaurant, and discuss the other diners. Their tongues are sharper than a serpent's tooth, or a child's ingratitude. "Look," exclaims Mr. Kendall, "there's Florence Desmond doing her imitation of John Gielgud." Then he looks again, and adds, in surprised tones, "No, it is John Gielgud."

♪ ♪ ♪

Jeanne de Casalis, an actress whose radio presentation of a scatter-brained woman called Mrs. Feather is well-known and popular, is supposed to pass by. "I don't know what the B. B. C. would do without her," says Mr. Kendall. "Or vice versa," adds Miss Gingold.

"And there's Edith Evans. I didn't know she mixed with mere actors and actresses."

"Oh, yes. Isn't she democratic?"

Now, all this is particularly interesting because it shows that, for really keen criticism, one has to go, not to the professional dramatic critics, but to the players themselves. No practising dramatic critic would dare to write about London's leading mimes the things that Miss Gingold and Mr. Kendall say about them. Nor would he venture, as they do, to follow the mention of their own names with a contemptuous order to an imaginary waiter for "Two hot spams."

It was not always so. George Bernard Shaw used to describe Irving in the sort of terms that Mr. Churchill applies to Hitler.

Let it not be concealed, however, that on one occasion Miss Gingold softens. This is when she thinks of Americans. Indeed, whenever the show thinks of Americans—and it does it pretty often—sentiment creeps in. Miss Gingold's song, "Thanks, Yanks," is only the most specific expression of a warm welcome to the United States troops that runs through the entire entertainment.

Marcus Blechman

Stella Adler

In "Pretty Little Parlor," which will open a tryout engagement at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, March 28.

Half Century as Conductor

By Oscar Thompson

New York

His 50 years as a conductor sit lightly on the shoulders of Bruno Walter. In celebration of a half-century of musical leadership, his colleagues of the baton—Arturo Toscanini, Serge Koussevitzky, Leopold Stokowski, Walter Damrosch, Sir Thomas Beecham, Vladimir Golschmann, Artur Rodzinski, and nearly half a hundred others—gave Mr. Walter a leather-bound, hand-lettered and illuminated testimonial, the presentation being made after last Sunday's Philharmonic - Symphony concert by Dr. Rodzinski, the orchestra's musical director and regular conductor.

There were other gifts from the board of directors of the orchestral society and the men of the ensemble. Mr. Walter, who had just conducted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, was made to feel the affection and admiration in which he is held, and responded with a brief and heartfelt speech in which he said that "music has more than made up in this country for the lost ground in Europe."

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The next night Mr. Walter was in the pit at the Metropolitan Opera House for a performance of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." Ahead are the Verdi Requiem at the Opera next Tuesday night, and three uncut representations of the Bach "Passion According to St. Matthew" early in April. With two of the three performances of the "Choral" Symphony last week was coupled Bruckner's Te Deum Laudamus. As both the Opera and the Philharmonic seasons enter upon their final weeks, the conductor is lavishing his gifts on works that have held a particular place in his affections through many years.

Thereafter will ensue 12 months of no regular conducting. In a world topsy-turvy with war, the distinguished musician tranquilly contemplates a sabbatical year. He may write his memoirs and he may have musicological plans that he has not divulged. At any rate, he has set his mind upon a holiday. After that, there is every reason to believe that he will return to the unfoldment of the music of the masters, and that America, and in all probability, New York, will again be the scene of at least an important part of his musical labors.

Mr. Walter began as an opera conductor, and his career has been a healthy pairing of operatic and symphonic activities. Though this country has known him for 21 years, only in the last four has he made known here his gifts as a man of the theater, though thousands of Americans abroad have been applauding him for many years.

Mr. Walter's debut as a conductor was made when he was 17. That was in Cologne, on March 13, 1894, when he led a stage performance of Lortzing's "Der Waffenschmied." Operatic engagements ensued—first as a coach, then as a conductor—in Hamburg, Breslau, Pressburg and Riga, leading on to Berlin and Vienna. Mr. Walter went to the Austrian capital at the behest of Gustav Mahler, who was the head of Vienna's opera in its most brilliant days. After Vienna came Munich, Berlin again and the Salzburg Festivals, with seasons at Covent Garden in London and other guesting.

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This writer remembers vividly Mr. Walter's performance of Wagner at Covent Garden—"Tristan," "Meistersinger," the "Ring"—as well as much Mozart and some Gluck on the Continent. At the Metropolitan, Mr. Walter has conducted only three Mozart operas—"Le Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni" and the English "Magic Flute"; and two by Verdi, "La Forza del Destino" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

He has done no Wagner here, though he was originally scheduled to take on "Tristan," which fell to Sir Thomas Beecham when Mr. Walter was unable to assume its burdens at its first performance this season and which he thereafter gracefully relinquished to his British confrère for the remainder of the year. Limited as his Metropolitan repertoire has been, the quality of his performances did much to inaugurate the present era of "conductor opera" at the New York house.

America knew him first as a symphonic conductor, as far back as the season of 1922-23 when he was a guest leader of the old New York Symphony. In New York, we have had him with the Philharmonic-Symphony, the NBC Symphony and the visiting Philadelphians. He has led concerts in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and other cities. Among his notable connections abroad was that with the Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipzig in pre-Hitler days. His symphonic as well as his operatic appearances at Salzburg were memorable events of the festivals between the wars. A whole-hearted champion of the music of both Mahler and Bruckner—the former a personal friend and benefactor—he has labored assiduously in their behalf. Always the gentleman, his performances have been warm, poetical and human, with a minimum of conductor show.

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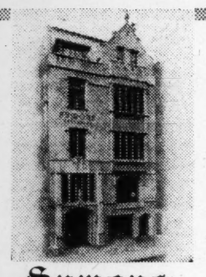

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The Home Forum

Victory Through Spiritual Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE MARVEL today at what has been accomplished by air power, but could so much have been done had not individual efforts been supported and directed by a power greater than air? We speak of victory through air power, but what about the victories which result from trusting God? After Jesus had described in prophetic words an appalling world conflict of material forces, he concluded his remarks with these words: "And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh" (Luke 21:27, 28).

Jesus said, "Look up"—not to see any manifestation of material power plunging the world into greater chaos, but to see the divine idea of man, clothed with spiritual power. Spiritual understanding reveals the right concept of God and His likeness, man. This understanding ensures safety, and is the natural consciousness of every individual.

According to Luke, Jesus said further (Luke 21:33), "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away." His teaching has not passed away, even though spoken two thousand years ago, and we can heed his counsel today. We can today exemplify the ideal man of God's creation which Jesus exemplified in his age in spite of the cruel Roman domination so similar to that of today. In view of the present world turmoil it might appear that the vast majority of the world's inhabitants had never heard of the Christ. The great import of the Christ message seems to have been ignored. Yet true victory over all war will eventually be gained as mankind understands and follows the practical teachings of Jesus. His keynote of human conduct is to be found in his admonition to love one another while at the same time we love God, good, above all else.

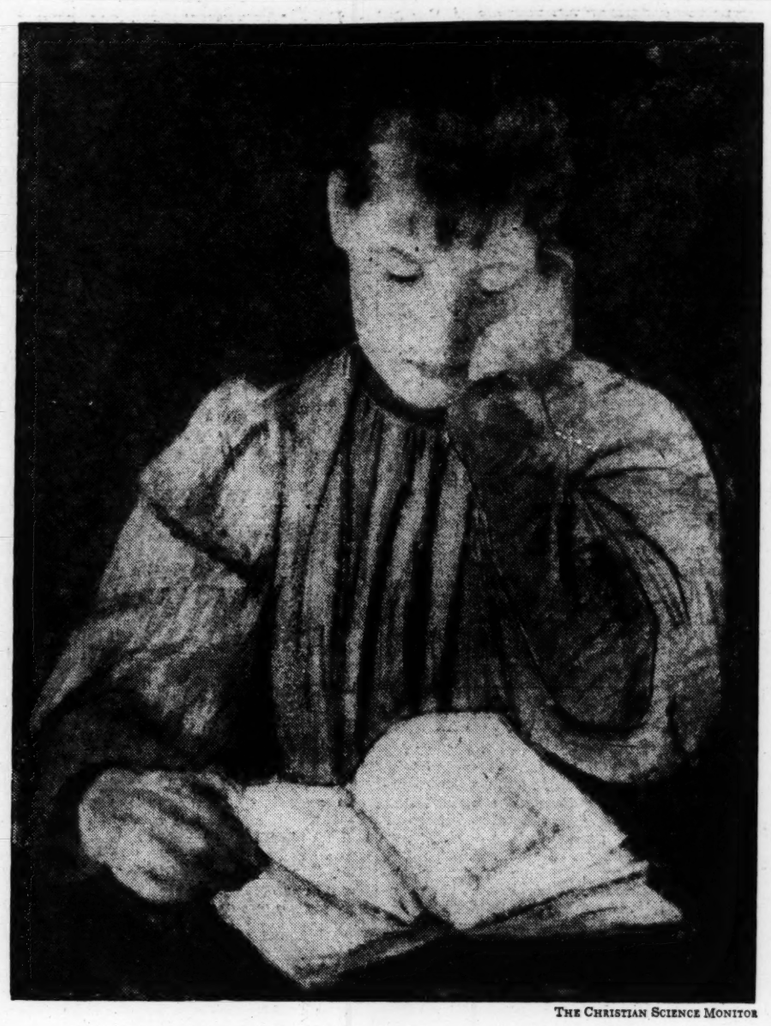
Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, spoke and wrote much about spiritual power. His victories were won through the power of Spirit. He mentioned the presence of God so often as Spirit that we cannot fail to realize today, in reading his writings, just how much importance he gave to the power of divine Love, expressed in brotherhood. He summed this up as charity in his famous letter to the church in Corinth (I Corinthians 13).

Writing of divine Love in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Spirit and Love are synonymous in the teachings of Christian Science and, as in the Bible, they both mean God. Mrs. Eddy reverently accords them the glory of omnipotent power; and she writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The Bible is full of examples of this truth, and they have been of universal influence.

A young aviator, a pilot in the RAF bombarding forces, describing to a friend his experience over enemy territory, said his copilot, who had the controls in his hands on their start to return home, was hit in the arm by a bullet from an attacking plane. The pilot had been a student of Christian Science from early boyhood, and knew exactly what power to draw upon as he took possession of the plane. He at once established in his thought the God-given dominion which belongs to perfect man, and he realized this truth for his companion as well, knowing that he, too, was "allied to the deific power." At the same time he demanded the corresponding evidence. In the time usually required by their schedule, they were gliding down easily onto their home landing field. The wounded copilot stepped out of the cockpit unaided and quietly remarked, "Something was carrying on up there, much greater than you or me."

That "something" was the law of God, understood and applied; the spiritual power of divine intelligence; the perception of omnipresent good; the recognition of Life, undefeatable and indestructible. It was that Christ-consciousness which knows no material limitation. Paul wrote (I Corinthians 15:57), "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Real victory can come in no other way, nor would peace be lasting, unless gained by the spiritual power of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG GIRL READING": *A Pastel Drawing by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT (1845-1926) was an American woman whose notable skill as painter and draftsman signalized her not alone among her fellow-countrymen, but among Parisians. She was independent, experimental, self-critical. She acquired what suited her expressive needs from the Frenchmen and then worked intelligently within the boundaries of her talent.

The theme of mother and child was her favorite, and she portrayed it with understanding and sentiment. She often made portraits of girls reading and this pastel is characteristic of the discerning manner in which she depicted her model, combining relaxation and concentration.

Seier gjennem åndelig makt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

VI SER i våre dager med undren på det som er blitt utrettet av flyvevåbenet, men kunde så meget være blitt utført hvis ikke en makt som er større enn flyvevåbenets, hadde støttet og ledet den enkeltes bestrebelser? Vi taler om seier ved hjelp av flyvevåbenet; men hvorledes er det med de seire som er et resultat av tillit til Gud? Efter at Jesus i profetiske ord hadde beskrevet en forferdelig verdenskamp mellem materielle krefter, sluttet han sine ytringer med disse ord: "Og da skal de se Menneskesønnen komme i skyen med kraft og megen herlighet. Men når dette begynner å skje, da rett eder op og løft eders hoder! for eders forløsning stunder til" (Lukas 21:27, 28).

Jesus sa: "Rett eder op"—vend blikket opad så I ikke ser nogen manifestasjon av materiell makt styrte verden ut i større kaos, men ser menneskets guddommelige idé, iklædd åndelig makt. Åndelig forståelse åpenbarer det rette begrep om Gud og Hans lignelse, mennesket. Denne forståelse skjenker trygghet og sikkerhet og er hvert menneskes naturlige bevissthet.

Ifølge Lukas sa Jesus videre (Lukas 21:33): "Himmel og jord skal forgå, men mine ord skal ingenlunde forgå." Hans lære har ikke forsvunnet, selv om den blev uttalt for to tusen år siden, og vi kan akte på hans råd idag. Vi kan idag bringe til uttrykk det ideale menneske som Gud har skapt, således som Jesus bragte det til uttrykk på den tid til tross for det grusomme romerske herrevelde som er så likt det vi finner i våre dager. I lys av den nu herskende ufred i verden kunde det se ut som om størsteparten av verdens innbyggere aldri hadde hørt om Kristus. Den dype betydning av Kristi budskap synes å være blitt oversett. Og dog vil menneskeheten sluttelig vinne den sanne seier over all krig efter som den forstår og følger Jesu praktiske lære. Hans grunnregel for menneskelig opførsel er å finne i hans opfordring til oss om å elske hverandre, samtidig som vi elsker Gud, det gode, over alt annet.

Paulus, den store hedninge-apostel, skrev og talte meget om åndelig makt. Hans seire blev vunnet gjennem Åndens makt. Han talte så ofte om Guds nærvær som Ånd at vi, når vi idag leser hvad han har skrevet, ikke kan undgå å opdage hvilken stor betydning han tilla den guddommelige Kjærlighets makt, som den kommer til uttrykk i broderkjærlighet. Han sammenfattet dette som kjærlighet i sitt berømte brev til menigheten i Korint (1. brev til korintierne, 13. kap.).

På side 454 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy om den guddommelige Kjærlighet: "Kjærlighet inspirerer, oplyser, utstikker veien og fører an." And og Kjærlighet er ensbetydende i Kristen Videnskaps lære, og likesom i Bibelen betyr begge to Gud. I ærefrykt tillegger Mrs. Eddy dem begge allmaktens herlighet; og hun sier i *Unity of Good* (s. 17): "Slutt forbund med den guddommelige makt, og alt som er godt, vil befordre din reise, likesom stjernene fra sine baner stred mot Sisera." Bibelen er full av eksempler på denne sannhet, og de har hatt universell innflytelse.

En ung flyver, aeroplanfører i RAF's bombarderingsstyrke, beskrev for en venn sin erfaring over fiendtlig territorium, og sa at hans førerassistent, som hadde overtatt styringsapparatene da de begynte på hjemveien, blev rammet i armen av en kule fra et angripende aeroplan. Føreren hadde studert Kristen Videnskap fra sine tidlige guttedager, og visste nøiaktig hvilken makt han kunde hente styrke fra da han overtok manøvreringen av aeroplanet. Han stadfestet med én gang i sin tanke det herredømme Gud har skjenket det fullkomne menneske, og han holdt klart frem for sig at denne sannhet også gjaldt for hans kamerat, og holdt fast ved at han også stod i "forbund med den guddommelige makt". På samme tid forlangte han å få se den praktiske manifestasjon av dette. Ved den tid de normalt skulde vende tilbake, gled de uten vanskelighet ned på landingsplassen de var gått ut fra. Den sårede førerassistent steg ut av førerplassen uten hjelp og bemerket rolig: "Der var noget som holdt det gående deroppe, som er meget større enn du eller jeg."

Dette "noget" var Guds lov, forstått og anvendt, den guddommelige intelligenses åndelige makt, opfattelsen av det allestedsnærværende gode, erkjennelsen av Liv, som ikke kan beseires eller tilintetgjøres. Det var den Kristus-bevissthet som ikke kjenner nogen materiell begrensning. Paulus skrev (1. korintierne 15:57): "Gud være takk, som gir oss seier ved vår Herre Jesus Kristus." Virkelig seier kan ikke komme på nogen annen måte; og freden vilde heller ikke være varig medmindre den var vunnet ved den guddommelige Kjærlighets åndelige makt.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sudden Snow

All in the new spring night,
Soft on the window-pane,
Patterned in frosty white
Down through the lilac lane,
Soundlessly deep and slow
Fell unexpected snow.

Strange bloom upon the grass
Where only yesterday
Fragile as thin-blown glass
Crocuses pushed their way—
White moment blossoming
On the green edge of spring.

SARA KING CARLETON

Take-Off Over the Amazon

IT WAS AGAIN about five o'clock in the afternoon when, through scattered raindrops, we moored to the dock on the Para river at Belem. . . .

The narrow streets were paved with cobble and tile. Tiny, old tile-roofed houses were faced with brightly colored picture tiles of blue, green, and shining white. Little tables and chairs were placed under the trees in front of stores entirely open to the street. Soft voices sounded through the dark, and practically none spoke English. The air was warm and soft and sweet. . . .

It was still dark next morning when we ordered breakfast, and then, yawning and sleepy-eyed, gathered at the port. . . .

To feel the Clipper shaking loose its earthly bonds and rising to the sky is always dramatic but somehow, the take-off from this part of the Amazon was especially so.

When the last passenger was in and accounted for, belts fastened and all ready, door battened down and moorings cast off, the engines began to roar. Then, with a mighty rush of water, the ship headed with the wind and churned great waves in its wake. On and on it rushed, then turned at last, opening up its motors full blast and, with a mad, wild roar, raced back. It crested the waves just made until these together with the wind and the power within itself lifted it from the river. It seemed as though this magic, man-made thing had tickled the chin of Neptune to put him in the humor to cast it into the sky.

"There—we've done it," one thinks each time as the roar of rushing water ends, and by some strange sense one feels the air beneath the ship. Those Vikings at the controls have managed it, but with one's own help too. That quickened heart beat; short, held breath; sudden unworded little prayer; these have added their push to the take-off. . . .

Jungle again lay beneath us as we flew south across the hump of Brazil. Its deep, soft green was crisscrossed with long, winding roads. Some led to small groups of thatch-roof native huts; some to a single, lonely house; some just dwindled and disappeared as if grown weary of an empty search.

We stopped briefly at Natal to refuel the ship, then flew all night across the ocean; stopped to refuel again and lunch in an out-of-the-way corner of Africa. Finally, further down the coast, we paused for the night at Bolama.

On shore the natives gathered along the top of a thick, high sea wall. With their loose, white garments, long, bare, black legs and arms outlined against the blue sky, they might have been an ancient Egyptian frieze. Bright red fezzes sat stiffly on the men's heads and quick, bright eyes watched each of us ascend the wide, slippery stone steps that led to the top.

A little native boy, replica of his elders, singled out Lady Ward and me for special attention. He led the way to customs and then on to the place we were to spend the night. Scenting largess instinctively, he kept the other would-be children guides at bay, and eagerly pointed out things he thought would be of interest to us in the narrow winding streets.

His enthusiasm grew as bougainvillea and oleanders increased in size and loveliness in the gardens that we passed. Occasionally he let slip a word of English, mixed with the Portuguese patois he used, to describe the beauties of his little town.

"You speak English too?" I asked.

To the amusement of us all, his quick ear caught my own accent and he promptly declared, "Oh no! Me speak American—America un grande countree!" Then he cocked his little black head, smiling at his own cleverness, while his fingers twitched for the coin he knew a good show was worth.—From "Mrs. England Goes on Living," by FRANCES BLACKWOOD. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

No Longer a Beginner

THE FRAGILE CYPRESS tops almost hid the gray sky with their tracery, the water shone faintly silver with a violet undertone. We curved past the wide flanges of the trunks and the webs of swaying moss above us melted from dim gray to faint powder blue and lilac as a stray wind touched them. Then a flight of wood ducks broke across this quietness and disappeared as swiftly as a burst of sparks.

We slipped onward. Silently, for any conversation might alarm the birds. I was in the prow of the first dugout, and I forgot that there were any others—I felt as if I were in a floating dream.

But flocks of mallards began to rise up before me, shattering the silence with their wings as they vanished into the delicate gauzy gray. A little band of green-winged teal darted down, whirled around a cypress trunk and dashed away. Some black ducks flew by sedately.

I caught a glimpse of a couple of shovelers feeding busily on the water under a trail of vine. Wood ducks, as brilliant as butterflies, passed again. On the distant water, hyacinth-shadowed, a few teal remained floating through the underbrush.

More mallards flew up through the net of treetops ahead and burst forth into the pale sky, and another flock beyond them joined in the glad escape. Oh, there was nothing like wildfowl for life to the utmost, for excess of joyful vitality! No wonder all men responded to them. Their constant comradeship together, their spirited flights, their every motion so intensely *alive*.

As my response to this upspringing still vibrated within me, a great company of ducks, scores of them, came floating serenely from denser forest, out into a circle of clear water.

They were widgeon—the light patches on their heads which give them the name of baldpates were unmistakable. As I looked, a faint sun slanting down through the branches gilded these spots, so that the whole company looked as if they wore little crowns.

It was as if a royal court had been changed by a gentle Circe into waterfowl, and as they floated forward in this vast and columned hall, hung with airy banners, their small dignity was so touching that I felt my throat tighten.

When at last we landed on firm ground once more, Lee decided to make another trip into the old rice fields to see the ducks there, but I felt that anything more would be an anticlimax. I was shaken, as if I had heard a symphony by a great master, and I sat down under a live oak to wait for Lee and to remember the hour just past.

I leaned back against the massive trunk and looked up through myriads of small green leaves, thinking of the birds that had flown past us. Suddenly I sat up straight. I had known those ducks, I had identified them without asking Lee if I were right, and I hadn't hesitated once. I hadn't even thought about it. It had been instinctive.

I gave a deep sigh of triumph. My novitiate was over. Now I was no longer a beginner, trying to join the company, running to keep step. I had taken my place in this fellowship of birds.—From "Birds Across the Sky," by FLORENCE PAGE JAQUES (New York: Harper).

On Advising the Young

"SO THAT'S THE best you can do for me," Mr. Maploony said grumpily.

"I can take you for a lovely walk."

My friend renounced the walk. He had thumbed a ride from Washington, by plane, to ask my advice about changing jobs. While complimented that he should come all the way to Concord for my wisdom, I was so wise that he was returning without advice from me. I valued our friendship and so, contrary to every pressure of temptation, restrained myself. However, in extenuation of this self-control, there were certain footsteps on the sands of time I could show him, and I said: "Would you say that I had been happy in my work, Maploony?"

"Why, yes, aren't you?"

"Incredibly," I answered. "There are times when the results don't bear scrutiny. There are occasions when I would not refuse a larger check. Yet, for nearly thirty years now, I have turned to my work each morning as this New England earth turns toward spring. At 8 a. m. an empty sheet of typepaper can hold all heaven. I still refer to it as work, as I suppose I should call watching ocean surf work, or playing piano concertos work, if I did these things for a living. But work is really just a trade name we use to deter others. Someday we shall be found out and—"

"You've told me all this before," observed Mr. Maploony. He was certainly taking my refusal hard.

"Well," I said, "I'll tell you something you've never heard. It concerns giving advice. It happened at school, forty years ago. I had an English master who knew his job very well. He had us write themes for him. He was quiet, and knew the values of words, and I liked and respected him. When he handed back a theme, I would find a comment in the margin. It was usually 'grotesque,' 'fantastic,' 'shows undisciplined imagination.' I don't remember being heartbroken by all this. I don't even remember caring much. The point was to pass. My heart was outdoors, or in my friends' pockets, or in the forbidden novels we read under the eyes of the Gestapo, thus doubling their excitement.

"Just before I left for college, this friendly master took me aside and advised me not to contemplate writing for a living. I can still recall my surprise. None of my weirdest pleasantries were as 'fantastic' as this. Even thinking about earning a living could be postponed for four years. Then, when worst came to worst, I could always go into my father's iron business. In fact, he was counting on it. I no doubt assured my advisor that I would not forget his advice, and you can see that I never have.

"In my senior year at college, I was privileged to have a great Shakespearean scholar confide the bard's secrets to us three times a week. He was a delightful instructor and a justly celebrated man, far too busy to call on, but whom one met occasionally on campus paths. By that time my career was determined on. I intended to be a musician, a great composer, the first Quaker Beethoven. I thought I had told everybody, so I was astounded one day near graduation when the Shakespeare scholar remarked: 'Someday if you feel like writing, do it for your own pleasure, but never make it your profession.'

"If I thanked my latest advisor, I am afraid it was mildly. I probably promised never to write for a living, for I had never even considered it. In those days, you had to be able to do something more than hold a pencil to be an author. Six joyous years were to pass before I wrote a short story—I have utterly forgotten why, or how—and sold it. The announcement of this sale changed everything. I heard my lifework knocking at the gate. If I ever remembered the advices of my earnest friends, I brushed them off, blew them away like flecks of soot. So you see, Maploony, how much importance I attached to the most informed and concerned advice."

My friend's mood had not been sweetened while listening. "Then this country wastes a lot of money every year. What is schooling but organized advice? What is this vocational guidance that is sweeping the nation?"

"What is it, indeed, but a kind of respectable fortune-telling?" I countered. "You enter an office. A charming young girl takes you apart in twenty questions. She tots you up and tells you that you will do better as a diplomat than as a tight-rope walker. But what help is that? Can she tell you the thing you are chosen *by*? Can she advise you how to be sought out by a lifework? Is she able to explain how you are captured by the desire to do something? Can she read the invisible and show you what to desire? If she can, that's fine. But anything less is guesswork, and you know well that she can't. You can't even advise yourself until you make yourself ready to receive the guidance. Do you remember the time I couldn't decide whether to stay in Washington or come here? The Philadelphia Orchestra was playing that night in Constitution Hall. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms. Music was the only advice that I could trust. I needed height. I needed to be told of principles and permanences, to shed prudences and calculations. You know the rest."

A grin began to appear on Mr. Maploony's features. "I thought I'd get it, if I kept after you long enough," he said. "Thanks."

It was only then that I realized what I had been doing.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

The Kind of Mountain I Like

PLYNLIMON IS THE kind of mountain I like. It is neither too high nor too steep, and there are few precipices. . . .

It was mid-winter when I first tried to reach the source of the Wye, on Plynlimon. In the morning, when I left Llangurig, the sun had risen in a clear sky, and was throwing its radiance over the snow-covered hills. To the west the sky was green as olives and the ice-fringed river, reflecting that colour, showed all the lights of an aquamarine. Higher in the hills the water in the tributaries flowed through crystal gorges. It was as if some giant crucibles of molten glass had been spilled along either bank. In the sheltered pools, where the water was deep and calm, delicate fernlike plates of ice stretched out to meet each other over midstream, but on windier stretches the frozen surface was rippled and polished, and dark as the water flowing beneath. Where there had been a waterfall there were now caverns of ice, festooned with stalactites, the rock faces on either side shining like chandeliers with frozen spray.

Although there wasn't a cloud to be seen small snow-flakes began to fall, each one dazzling bright in the sunlight, and the higher I climbed the larger these flakes became. But they soon lost their brilliance. By midday the horizons were blotted out, and the tussocks of grass at my feet were crested with fresh snow. The ice-flecked stream had become the colour of pewter. The snow fell thicker and thicker, and a cold wind swept down the valley. . . .

Plynlimon is not a single peak, but a marriage of many, two of its highest points being three miles apart. These and the surrounding country are some of the oldest hills in the world, older by far than the Alps, the Andes, or the Himalayas, yet it is possible almost anywhere on their surface to pick up slabs of shaly rock which show not only the tide ripples of a time when they were submerged beneath the sea, but also the clearly marked tracks of worms who moved and had their being in those seas some five hundred million years ago.—From "Coming Down the Wye," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1944

Account of Eighth Army Wins Victory Over British Brass-Hat Curbs

I.L.O. Demobilizing Plan Tied to Cushioning Peace

Releasing men and women in armed forces forms task for every nation—Will be vital factor in postwar economy—Four main problems listed in analysis—Stress placed on precedence.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Did you know that in some countries more than half of the men, 18 to 40, are in the armed forces? Did you realize that from one tenth to one fifth of the population of most countries is mobilized? That means that, come peace, they will have to be demobilized. Releasing the men and women in the armed forces will be one of the most important postwar tasks facing every nation.

Recognizing the fact that the skill—or lack of it—that a nation exercises in demobilizing its uniformed manpower will make or break its postwar economy, the International Labor Office in preparation for the meeting of delegates from 34 countries at Philadelphia April 20 recently has analyzed the problems connected with demobilization, described progress made by various governments in meeting this problem and recommended steps to cushion the wrench to a nation's economy of demobilization.

Briefly the man problems are four.

1. The military authorities and the Government employment service must co-operate completely and continually.

2. The rate and order of demobilization must be planned and supervised.

3. Special schemes for reinstating members of the forces in their previous civilian employment or giving them preference in employment should be adopted.

4. The Governments should help demobilized service personnel to settle on the land or take up other independent work.

Prisoners of War

Demobilization problems will vary with each country. In liberated countries the problem will be one of demobilizing prisoners of war rather than members of the armed forces. In fact the armed forces of those countries will have to be built up rather than cut down. For national armies will have to be reconstructed.

The ideal demobilization program would co-ordinate the discharge of service personnel with immediate re-employment. But that ideal can only be approached by specific steps as outlined in the list of major problems cited. These the I. L. O. report analyzes in detail.

1. Co-operation between the military authorities of a country and its employment service is of first importance in controlling demobilization. The military authorities are, of course, responsible for demobilization. But the employment services are primarily responsible for re-employing the demobilized men and women. To synchronize these two activities employment service should be kept fully informed of the rate of discharge of servicemen and the areas and occupations in which they will be seeking employment.

In return it can give the military information about the needs and opportunities in the employment market. This can be used by the military to decide somewhat the rate and order of demobilization.

Control of Demobilization

2. Controlling the rate and order of demobilization is really the key to the problem. Fortunately military demobilization will not take place in one huge wave. But while from an employment point of view the best solution would be to have it conditioned to the opening of jobs, actually the military needs rather than the employment possibilities will control demobilization.

The war is not expected to end simultaneously in all parts of the world. That fact will limit the rate of demobilization. Transport shortages will also affect it. Moreover countries are not going to completely demobilize. The United States may keep two or three million men in its armed services—perhaps many more if it accepts the job of policing parts of the earth that will come with immediate peace.

Still the pressure for rapid demobilization will be tremendous. Servicemen will want to get home. Their families will want them home. Politically it may be difficult to resist these forces. So the employment situation may be quite a secondary factor in determining demobilization rate.

It has been suggested in some countries that no man be demobilized unless he can prove he has a job or means of livelihood. But the difficulties involved in such a system as pointed out recently by the Australian Ministry for Trade and Commerce are enormous, besides involving an element of unfairness. A man's chances to seek and find work would be limited. The impatience of those kept in the forces would be well-nigh unmanageable.

Problem of Precedence

This question of rate of demobilization involves also the problem of precedence. Should a man's age, his length and character of service, his family responsibilities determine his priority? Should his skills and industry's need of them be considered? A British Government spokesman last December said that any attempt to gear scientifically demobilization to the needs of industry would ignore the principle of fair treatment as between man and man.

While not recommending any universally acceptable principles to goven actual demobilization the I. L. O. does recommend that where possible and where injustice is not too apparent, the employment situation in a specific country be taken into account. For example, skilled miners, skilled building workers, skilled agriculturists, and technicians might be released among the first because of the demands of the country for their abilities. Also men who would be starting up enterprises of their own that would give employment to others might get special treatment.

In Great Britain the Government has taken the view that demobilization should be based in the main on age and length of service. It has agreed, however, to the release at the earliest possible moment of a limited number of special classes of key men.

In Australia special departmental officers are working out a provisional key plan based on the necessity for early reconstruction on peacetime industry, on individual considerations as age, length and nature of service, family responsibilities, education, and training and health.

It is of the greatest importance, the I. L. O. emphasizes, that any order of priority be not only fair in the eyes of the government but also in the eyes of the men in the forces, their families and the public. Also any scheme adopted should be clearly understood by everyone.

Rights of Reinstatement

3. Schemes for reinstating ex-servicemen and women in their previous employment and granting them some degree of preference in finding civilian employment could contribute help in absorbing war veterans into civilian life.

Most countries have laws and regulations guaranteeing reinstatement rights to service personnel. In some countries, for example, the United States, union agreements include clauses guaranteeing reinstatement rights in their former jobs to mobilized members of the union.

But, as the war continues and time passes, reinstatement schemes develop increasing limitations. Changes in industry occur. Servicemen acquire new skills. Others have new plans for work careers, want to get out of blind-alley employment.

Canada, the United States, and Australia have granted a measure of preference to returned servicemen as regards Government posts. Canada and Australia give veterans a preference in contracts awarded by them. But no country has yet accorded an over-riding preference to ex-servicemen in all employment. In the long run the successful re-establishment of members of the forces in employment will depend on full employment, the report concludes.

4. Other forms of assistance than in re-employment could be given ex-servicemen, aid permitting them to resettle on the land, to take up independent work, or embark on a new form of enterprise.

A few countries including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand have already adopted land settlement schemes for demobilized men. Help should be given them in selecting farm property, in buying or leasing it and equipping it. Refresher courses in agricultural work should be given.

Wide World

Tobruk: Where Eighth Army Showed Its Mettle

Upper: Fires caused by British bombs rage in Tobruk, held by the Italians when this picture was taken. An enormous cloud of thick, black smoke from burning petrol hangs over the town. In the foreground British soldiers wait to enter the town. The tanks were captured from the Italians. Photo passed by British censor. Lower: Italian artillery battering the fortifications of Tobruk while it was held by the British during the Italian and German push in 1941. Photo passed by Italian censor.

Uphill Struggle to Glory Traced in Desert Saga

Traditional stand that sacking of a general is matter for stony silence and averted eyes is broken and hopes are raised high for revolutionary change in official attitude to military leadership.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—The official publication here this week of a popular-style illustrated booklet recounting the first inside story of Britain's famous Eighth Army is being doubly welcomed here—first as a well-merited tribute to the army which took British military prestige at one of its lowest ebbs in history and restored it to a high pinnacle, and second, because the booklet ranks as a victory in itself—a victory of brass hats over their own traditional horror that the sacking of a general is a matter for stony silence and averted eyes—at least till the war is over.

Thus just as the achievements of the Eighth Army make the people of the British Commonwealth hold their heads high today, so this booklet raises the hopes for a revolutionary change in the official attitude to military leadership which is admitted to be an extremely difficult problem in countries where miniature peacetime armies—little more than police forces—are rapidly expanded into huge wartime armies.

The story of the Eighth Army and its four different generals ranks as one of the most vivid chapters in all British military history. The Eighth Army came into being in the fall of 1941 after Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell had brilliantly liquidated the Italian armies in North Africa but had been subsequently beaten back by the German Africa Korps.

General Lost Hope

In November, 1941, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, in supreme command in Cairo of the Middle East forces, ordered Eighth Army chief Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, victor in Ethiopia, to "sweep the enemy out of Cyrenaica. But after a five-day assault, the battle against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's panzers reached a critical stage, with German heavier tanks showing superiority over British tanks. General Cunningham reached the conclusion that the battle could not be won and that his troops should be disengaged for regrouping.

"Nothing is more fatal," states the official booklet," than to entrust the conduct of a battle to a commander who doesn't think he can win it." General Auchinleck, after a personal visit to the front, therefore promoted his deputy, Maj. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, to replace General Cunningham.

General Auchinleck considered that as the whole Middle East and Eighth Army were keyed up for a trial of strength, the political and military consequences of calling off the attack would have been "appalling." So General Ritchie persevered with the attack, and thanks more to the valor of his troops than to superiority of equipment thrust the enemy back—but not as was hoped into Tripolitania.

Knightsbridge Disaster

On May 27, 1942, Marshal Rommel attacked. The official story passes to the "disaster at Knightsbridge" and tells of the tank battle in which Marshal Rommel took Tobruk and swept on to El Alamein. It describes how General Ritchie decided to attack the German bulge from several sides simultaneously and pinch it out.

"To some . . . this decision must have borne a sinister analogy to the 'Weygand plan' in the battle of France. General Ritchie's plan did at least materialize.

"The northern attack failed. . . . The attack from the east got some way forward toward Bir el Tamar, but was there held up heavily, counterattacked the next day, and practically wiped out.

"June 5 and 6 were altogether unhappy days and the failure of the attack was the beginning of a more general defeat."

Later, when Marshal Rommel had reached the Egyptian border, the hour was critical. On June 25 General Auchinleck decided to take on his own shoulders direct responsibility for the operations.

General Ritchie returned to England. Since then, there has been no news of him. War Office comment is, "Nothing can be said about General Ritchie's present activities."

Official history records show that all through August, 1942, both sides were hard at work reorganizing, regrouping, extending their minefields, probing for information, and collecting reinforcements.

On Aug. 5 Prime Minister Churchill visited the Eighth Army, accompanied by Marshal Wavell and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

Change Seemed Needed

Thee official report says, "There was no lack of appreciation or indeed of admiration for the way wherein General Auchinleck had averted imminent disaster. But it seemed possible that in the more or less haphazard distribution of commands which is always forced upon the enormously expanded edition of Britain's small army in time of war, the best man had not been found for this place.

"It was therefore decided that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, last man to leave Dunkirk and who had subsequently brought our small forces out of Burma, should be new Commander in Chief in the Middle East.

In last August, 1942, General Auckinleck was superseded as Commander in Chief in the Middle East. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was made commander of the Eighth Army when General Gott, who was to have been given command, was killed in an airplane shot down by the Germans.

Great Victory

"Within three months of the opening of General Montgomery's attack at El Alamein—the beginning of the Alexander-Montgomery partnership—defeat had been turned to shattering victory," says the official booklet. "In three months the Eighth Army advanced 1,400 miles over terrible country, inflicted 75,000 casaualties on the enemy, and destroyed not only his armies and Mussolini's African empire, mut many reputations—chief among them Rommel's."

Apart from this story of generals, "Eighth Army" records a remarkable saga of the "fighting spirit," endurance and valor of junior officers and ordinary Tommies. It does not leave out vital contributions of supply organization, or air and naval support, of men of Allied countries who fought with troops of the British Commonwealth in the Eighth Army, of farsighted political leaders at home who kept their faith in the Middle East campaign, or of the incalculable contribution the United States made in pouring Grant and Sherman tanks and Kittyhawk fighters and other supplies into Egypt when other calls were pressing.

The official story certainly does not leave these contributions out of account—the battle of North Africa could not been won without them—but it is first and foremost a tribute to the glory of a reborn British Army.

River Boat Goes to War Second Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—For the second time in her 31 years, the Hudson River excursion steamer, the DeWitt Clinton, known to thousands of New Yorkers for happy summer cruises, has returned to battle service, again as an Allied troop transport.

Stripped of her bright white superstructure in reconversion operations by the Bethlehem Steel Company at an East Coast shipyard, her wooden decks are now steel.

Her new name is still a military secret, as is her Navy run, but in World War I she was the 3,699-ton transport, the U. S. S. Nopatin, which carried troops from Canada to the British Isles, and then put more than 150,000 soldiers across the English Channel to France.

As the DeWitt Clinton, she plied regularly between New York and Poughkeepsie until 1932, when river excursion trade fell off, and she was put in "spare boat" reserve, except briefly during the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Funsters Cheer Fighting G. I.'s

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—When American forces went ashore to push the Japanese out of the western Aleutians, a troupe of vaudeville comedians from the United States was not far behind, ready to prove to G. I. Joe that he was not forgotten by the folks back home.

The story of how a four-man team of U. S. O. camp show entertainers worked their way up the Alaska Highway, playing before G. I. audiences, large and small, along the way, and then arrived at Kiska Harbor close on the heels of the fleeing Nipponese, was told by the players in an interview at the U. S. O.-Camp Show headquarters here.

Want to Talk

In corrugated metal Quonset and Nissen huts, in hospital wards, on ball fields, wherever there was room for an audience, this veteran vaudeville team, comprised of Harold Boyd, Rolend Romas, and George Charland, all of New York, and Arthur Richardson of Lowell, Mass., gave forth with acrobatic comedy, imitations, and good-natured "horseplay" that broke the feeling of "aloneness" among the servicemen, many of whom had been away from home for over three years.

Up and down the Aleutian chain, in Attu, Kiska, and Adak, G. I. Joe dug his way out of huts through deep snowdrifts, or pushed his way through mud, to see the fun, but even more so as to talk with men from home.

"The act was only part of the show," comedian Harold Boyd, known to his audience as "Sad Sack," declared. "The whole time we were there we lived with the boys. We answered questions about home and helped them hang up pictures of their girls and movie stars and did all we could to make fun for them."

During the igloo circuit tour of the island outposts, riding airplanes, barges, jeeps, and "alligator" landing boats, the comedians found that Army and Navy men were making the best of their isolation from civilization, and had used their ingenuity to build up a rugged culture of their own.

Home-made violins and vinegar jugs provided music, while camp journalists turned out mimeographed newspapers complete with "Washington Notes" and drama columns. Empty shell casings became lamp bases, shrapnel was the raw material for jewelry. Books from home were read until they fell apart. Men stood in line for hours to see "movies" when they were available.

Pets, from bear cubs to a baby moose, were the order of the day. Signal Corps men had trained a raven, known as "Alkan Joe," to follow them wherever they went, including mess. As for dogs, "there must be 50 to 100 in each camp!" one performer remarked.

Grateful Audiences

After giving 500 to 600 shows in the northwest area, the showmen agreed that never in their 14 years of joint world travel had they met such grateful audiences. They found themselves ambassadors of good will, relaying messages to relatives of the boys when possible on the return trip home.

Needed links between the outposts and homes in towns and cities were forged. Letters from parents and men testify to the boost in morale.

The troupe is to start on another tour after a short rest from their nine months of island hopping. "The men like to see us," one of the team remarked, adding, "they like to feel people are thinking about them back home."

The Greeks Have a Day for It

Democracies Seek Stability ..... ***By André Michalopoulos***

This week end the Greeks observe their Independence Day. Mr. Michalopoulos, former Secretary of State for Public Information in the Greek Government, writes of the meaning of democracy to his nation and to the world.

Exactly 123 years ago today the Greek people raised the banner of revolt against Turkish rule and started the war of independence which brought home rule for the Hellenes in 1833.

The Greek people have exemplified some of the greatest virtues and also some of the persistent failings of democracy in the West.

The Greek path to self-government was beset by years of unsettlement due in part to the Greeks' own tendency to faction and assertion of each individual's demand for a hearing on crucial political matters.

The same problem in different degrees faces the democracies today. The democracies are winning the war. But they still have to face the Axis challenge that they cannot hold together.

The question of stability, which proved the chief weakness of the city state in the most glorious days of ancient Greece, as it did again in the crucial years after 1821, once again dogs the footsteps of the western democracies.

Intelligent Controls Vital

The border line between individual freedom and license is shadowy. The advantages of a powerful executive often are offset by the obstruction of not always intelligent parliamentary control. The result is instability.

In the present critical juncture of the world's fortunes, internal instability in the democracies is a major peril to the peace of the world.

The stability necessary for a sound democratic world must be sought outside the limits of each individual democracy.

Under the expansionist influence of world forces and world population, the city states have disappeared. These small units have been superseded by greater units, by nations within which the city governments have been absorbed.

In the case of the United States, the British Commonwealth, and Russia, large states have been molded into great federative associations and live harmoniously with one another under common institutions, restricting the weaknesses of democratic government to the boundaries of each component unit, corporate strength being gathered from the federative association of the many units in one whole.

The unstable element in the interplay of democratic institutions remains within. Stability is acquired from external co-operation.

Case for World Organization

That is the case for a world organization for the maintenance of peace. Such an organization should be established by the democratic powers, with its full complement of legislative, judiciary, economic and executive instruments, in a manner assuring the least possible interference with the political operation of democratic government in each participating state. It should guarantee, however, that external stability necessary to the healthy development of democratic liberties.

The participating members should voluntarily accept one vital restriction of their natural liberties. They should assume the obligation to use the economic weapon to the utmost extent of its power in the interests of world security by undertaking to abstain from all financial and commercial transactions with aggressor states or states which, in the interests of despotism or imperialism, oppose the union of democracies.

By this means alone can the recrudescence of the German bid for world hegemony through aggression be forestalled.

That the discovery of a highest common factor of co-operative agreement between the United Nations for the establishment of a world organization presents great difficulties inherent in the differences in character and democratic usage between the various peoples is obvious.

It is equally obvious that a world organization alone will save humanity from a relapse into the old system of competitive power politics which will inevitably lead to a new and more terrible war.

Dr. Richter Gets $2,500 Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25 — In recognition of distinguished scholarly work, Dr. Gisela M. A. Richter, Curator of the Department of Greek and Roman Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is recipient of this year's annual $2,500 achievement award of the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Katherine J. Gallagher, Goucher College, Chairman of the National Fellowship Endowment Committee, presented the award to Miss Richter, who is a Londoner by birth but a naturalized citizen of the United States since 1917.

Miss Richter who has been associated with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in various capacities since 1906, became Assistant Curator of the Department of Greek and Roman Art in 1910, became Assistant Curator of the Department of Greek in 1910, Associate Curator in 1922, and Curator in 1925. She is the author of many books and has lectured widely in the United States.

Surgeon General Renamed

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Thomas Parran of New York to be Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for another term of four years.

Eighth Army Chiefs: Their Present Posts

By the Associated Press

London, March 25

Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, whose removal as Commander in Chief of the British Eighth Army is discussed in the official book, "The Eighth Army," now is at the head of British troops stationed in North Ireland.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, who ordered his removal, is commander of the Indian Army. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who led the Eighth Army in its successful reconquest of Cyrenaica, is commander of the British invasion ground forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. And Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who succeeded General Auchinleck in the Middle East, is Allied commander in Italy.

Used Army Trucks Offered for Sale

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Treasury reported March 24 that 10,000 Army trucks are up for sale to dealers throughout the country on a competitive bid basis, and that 4,600 motorcycles are to be similarly offered for sale in New York.

Declared surplus, the vehicles were reported in serviceable condition but not up to military standards. The trucks, the Department said, range from one to seven tons in capacity and are of various types and bodies. All are 1939 models or older.

Descriptive lists are available at the Treasury's Regional Procurement Division offices in Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Fort Worth, Denver, Kansas City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Bids may not exceed OPA ceiling prices, and in the event of equal top bids sales will be either by lot or allocation, the Treasury said.

Wilson College Marks 75th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., March 24—Wilson College faculty, students, alumnae, and trustees are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the granting of Wilson charter in a series of events which began tonight with a dinner, and will continue until commencement.

The Department of English will publish a collection of undergraduate literary compositions, the Alumnae Association will stage a special Alumnae Day program, and the Postwar Planning Council will announce its recommendations for the Wilson of tomorrow.

Various phases of the educated women's responsibility to the nation and the world will be emphasized in weekly contemporary affairs discussions.

Education

Poetry as Enriching Stuff Of Practical Daily Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Pa.

I thoroughly agree with the writer of an article in The Christian Science Monitor saying that "poetry should not be just taken in school; it needs to be loved and learned." Moreover, I believe that most educators also agree with that premise and that they are consciously making efforts to have it loved and learned. As one indication that they are succeeding to a considerable extent I should like to present the following picture of my own experience.

I, too, like the writer of The Christian Science Monitor article (see Education Page Nov. 13th) was one of those who "was in Camelot, sat at the Round Table and rode abroad redressing human wrongs." The world of poetry was a place I was at home in. I loved it and waited eagerly for the "poetry period" and I learned much more than the required number of lines. But, may I point out, it was a **separate** world. It had no connection with anything else I did or read or studied at school. It appealed to me for many reasons, for the sheer spell of its words, the magic of its imagery, the adventure of its story, the high idealism of its character and the challenge of its thought. But all that was "poetry" and as such it was separate and distinct from living. It was a world I loved, lingered in and regretfully left, but it was a world alone by itself.

Didn't Work

When in my turn I came to teach I looked forward eagerly to bringing some of my own pleasure and enthusiasm to others and, since I was teaching in an elementary school, I thought how fine it would be to be able to give the children that delight in poetry early in their lives. But I found it didn't work out that way. Oh, yes, there were those few who always responded, but, though there was no outward sign of dislike, I never felt that the classes as a whole had ever been stirred to really experience the joy that I knew was to be had.

Then I began to study the whole learning process, the what, how and why we learn and to seriously scrutinize the way we taught. Through the years, little by little, through study and application of the philosophy as I came to understand it, I came to see that we learn that which is useful for us individually or as a group; we learn that which we have an active share in bringing to a culmination of its usefulness. A specific illustration will prove my point.

For the past three months I have been working with a group of active, healthy nine-year-olds. We have been studying early explorations of the Vikings. We use books, many of them, but study to these children is something more than reading a book and giving back words to a questioner. We do things with our knowledge, too. So the class planned and built a Viking feasthall, 13 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet. They furnished it with wall benches and sleeping couches and the long fire stones were laid down the center of the windowless room. They designed and painted four large wall-hangings depicting scenes of the lives of the Viking heroes. They designed and made armor, shields, swords and helmets and studied the "why" of all these things.

Together with the children's own reading the teacher read to them many and varied selections from the best that literature offers of these times. Much old Norse poetry was read along with bits selected from good prose. Icelandic legend and description, Frithjof the Viking and the story of Beowulf became class favorites. Finally, as a special treat bits of Beowulf in verse form (J. Duncan Spaeth's version) were read and they asked for them again and again thrilling to the danger of Grendel and the prowess of Beowulf. One of the other teachers in the school, a Ph.D. student in English who was studying Old and Middle English at the time, came and spent a delightful half hour with us when she read short poems in the original Old English and then translated them for us. We heard about the whale and the gull, the flowers and pines of Scandinavia, the Green Knight and the Norse gods and the children and teacher were spellbound.

Part of Their Lives

Poetry and the love for it? These children write it, naturally, unhesitatingly, boys and girls alike, good spellers and poor, but one and all they have caught something of the bold rhythms of the sagas and the feel of those daring searovers of early history. Some of the poems we set to music.

"Learn poetry by heart," yes, "there is of course, no other way to learn it." But making children memorize will not open to heart for learning. The proof of that is the dearth of poetry readers in our people . . . all those millions of us who had to commit to memory so many lines . . . or else! We memorized the lines to avoid the "or else!"; but once freed from its threat how many of us ever turned to the poetry again? I agree with the writer, too, that all our Cynthias must learn the meaning of the two words "democracy and freedom" and that the poets have put the meaning in its fullest, deepest and most beautiful. I submit, too, that these nine-year-olds even if they had never heard the words democracy or freedom used have a concept of both that can never be taken from them. They are living them as they face together the problems that arise from their study, and together they work through those problems to some solution.

Toward Understanding Man

The togetherness is important, too. Why should it be that our Cynthias "on some golden day, all alone, . . . may feel that life is beautiful, that it is grand to be alive," and they will wish they "could express that feeling"? These children have found that out on many golden days—together. They know the real satisfaction that comes from working with others for a common desirable end. Their own golden moments of awareness are not less frequent nor poignant. If anything they are more frequent and searching because they have experienced the fullness of individual satisfaction, the using of their abilities for the furtherance of class study. Poetry is to them a natural part of living, one of the many phases contributing to a truer understanding of man and his relationship to other men and the things in the world. This, as I see it, is making poetry yours and taking it to your heart.

Marion J. Sack

Wide World

Not Most People's Idea of a Campus Scene

But it is a familiar campus scene at Black Mountain College. Black Mountain, a liberal arts college with some interesting ideas about student activities, education, and democracy, attracts students who believe in mingling manual labor and mental. This group setting off for afternoon jobs on the college farm is therefore a sight to be seen any day. Both students and faculty give some time to "college work" that is not taken directly out of books. Food from the farm helps to make the college self-sufficient.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: I know that one should be careful of sentence structure in using not only . . . but also, neither . . . nor, and similar pairs. Will you explain what to watch?

Answer: The most frequently used alternative conjunctions are: either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not only . . . but also, both . . . and, whether . . . or. Be careful to have both members of the pair introduce the same kind of thing in the sentence, as for instance, two verbs, or two nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, but not a verb and a noun. If you place your conjunctions next to the words they connect, you will be on the safe side. Here is an incorrect use:

They not only went to Chestnut Hill but also to Lynn.

In this sentence, *not only* introduces the verb *went* and *but also* introduces the phrase *to Lynn*. Watch your parallel constructions. The phrases *to Chestnut Hill* and *to Lynn* are parallel. The verb *went* here serves them both. It is: not only to Chestnut Hill but also to Lynn. Correctly arranged, this sentence can read in any of the following ways, for the conjunctions in each sentence introduce the two paralleled constructions:

They went not only to Chestnut Hill but also to Lynn.
They not only went to Chestnut Hill but also went to Lynn.
They went to not only Chestnut Hill but also Lynn. (Awkward but grammatically correct.)

Here are some correct uses of the other pairs. In each case, note the paralleled words or constructions (in italics) which are joined by the conjunctions:

Either *you are* mistaken or *Mary was* misinformed.
She refused both *to explain* and *to apologize*.
Neither the *dog* nor the *cat* is here.

Try correcting the following sentences, telling yourself the reason in each case:

The lesson both was interesting and instructive.
Not only did they get out the vote but also guarded the polls. (That is a tricky one! What is the subject?)

Write the Education Editor

Let Him Tell You

Language development is sometimes delayed in the child by anxious parents who anticipate his every need and, thus, deprive him of opportunities to express himself. Language may also be encouraged by framing questions in such a manner that they require an answer in words.

Your Child's World, The Book House for Children

In Telling Bible Stories Keep Them at the Child's Level

Bible Stories for Children—2

By Jean Elsie Sanders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first consideration in telling Bible stories to children is, of course, the stage of advancement of the child. A kindergartener and a fifth-grader must obviously be reached through different approaches. Tiny children live in a tiny human world which consists of what they see and experience from day to day. They have no concept of time or distances, to say nothing of geography, ancient customs, and such things, and the frequent inclusion of them in Bible stories only clouds the issue and leaves the little ones bewildered. On the other hand, a ten-year-old will delight in a specific "stage set" and character details.

However, the chief point to remember in telling Bible stories is that the spiritual lesson is always the great thing to be gained. The lesson far, far transcends any historical significance, no matter how interesting, which the event may have. The human accompaniment of the story must be transposed into the joyous key of spiritual victory, or the point is lost, the effect is lost, the whole story is lost. For instance, often in relating the story of David and Goliath, the size and fierceness of the giant are so played up, and the giant made so real, that both narrator and listener completely lose sight of the fact that little David was really the victor.

The Real Emphasis

The most telling emphasis of all should be placed on the mental qualities involved in the story, showing how good thoughts and motives always triumphed over wicked, selfish, disobedient thoughts, and the same victories are still possible for anyone who will set out to gain them.

A small child does not know Jerusalem from London, a Jew from an Egyptian—nor care; but he begins early to grasp things from a purely mental nature—a good boy, a happy boy, an obedient boy, and likewise their opposites. Children very readily become independent thinkers if their parents will release them from the mental cradles in which so many little tots are confined far too long. They can see for themselves that disobedience brings nothing worth having. They soon learn that unselfishness and kindness are the roots of happiness. Therefore, they recognize with delight those same proofs made by Bible characters.

One important achievement is to keep it all within the experience and observation of whatever age child you are speaking to. A story read from the Bible to a young child unfortunately means little, because the actual Bible text is not understandable to small children. Indeed, think how many adults stumble and strive over the archaic or obsolete meaning of countless Bible words! Small wonder, then, that children may miss the beauty of these amazing human documents if they hear only the letter of the text read to them. A free translation into modern English, with a simple vocabulary, will pave the way for their gradual appreciation of the matchless loveliness of the actual text. (And they should hear, as frequently as possible, along with the retold Bible story, parts and eventually all of this story in the King James version also.—Editor.)

Through Preparation

In this tremendously important type of story telling, as in all things worth while, preparation is valuable. The narrator should acquaint himself thoroughly with the details and the main objectives of the Bible narrative, so it is not presented in an unconvincing hit-or-miss fashion. If the King James text seems obscure, there are several splendid modern English translations of the Bible, widely used, which clarify hundreds of difficult passages in the Authorized Version. Chief among these are the Smith-Goodspeed, Moffatt, and Weymouth translations.

It is interesting to know that sometimes parents who have earnestly set about studying how to make Bible stories comprehensible to their small ones have become so engrossed in the practicality of the stories that they themselves were blessed a thousandfold before ever they arrived at the telling of the story!

There are three articles in this series. The third will appear on this page next Saturday.

Household Helpers, J. G.

All in the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auburndale, Mass.

Longfellow had a poem for it—that special time

'Between the dark and the daylight
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

In other days, in more leisurely times, it was possible to play for an hour with the children and then sit down to a delicious dinner cooked by someone else in the kitchen. But today, the kitchen is the theater of action on the home front. That "someone in the kitchen" is none other than the mother of the family or the husband of a war-working wife or an older child.

My husband and I felt that "the time between the dark and the daylight" should be so organized for our son and daughter that they stayed indoors and were occupied. We found that music practice is better in the before-breakfast period when they are fresh. Home work is more effective after a good dinner. However, the children's choice for the twilight winter hour were radio serials and news commentators. But we hoped to combine a share of the housework with their radio entertainment. So this idea has been worked out for school days to everyone's satisfaction with the result that I am relieved of dishwashing and table setting while the children earn extra money for their war bonds.

* * *

Jack, now a tall fourteen, and Peggy, a shorter ten, must come indoors from play "when the street lights are turned on." We found this rule the best way for them to enjoy all the winter daylight and the most impersonal method for us to say, "It's time to come in." They can't ask the street lights for another half hour of play! Then I leave written instructions on the table to eliminate that overworked phrase, "I forgot!" I write down the menu so the table setter will know what flatware to use. Paper napkins are our custom except for special guests. The children also take over the task of starting simple vegetables, such as peeling potatoes and scraping carrots, and I write down the exact time to start the cooking of each. It works out best, we find, if they alternate the tasks weekly. A kitchen can be a lonely place for one child but a room in which to learn co-operation when two are busy. And if the children prefer different radio programs, the vegetable cook listens to his radio in the kitchen and the table setter takes his hero into the dining room.

When the youngsters took over clearing the table and washing dishes, they realized for the first time how much china is used at a meal. They became quite realistic and declared that, by using a bread tray and butter dish, we could do away with bread and butter plates. They began subtracting dish after dish until I feared we might soon eat in a primitive way from one communal bowl with our fingers! So we compromised on a minimum number of dishes for dinner.

* * *

A few evenings of help and instruction were required to teach them the best way to wash dishes. They might as well learn correctly at first, we decided. We arranged the working space in the kitchen to fit our scrape, rinse, and stack technique in assembly-line fashion as they carried out the dishes. I often hear them murmur the words—scrape, rinse, and stack—like a refrain, as they get up from the table. They heartily agree that the crumpled paper napkins are fine to wipe off silver and pans before washing. Peggy measures the soap flakes into the dishpan. Fortunately, she prefers washing and Jack likes drying so there is no need to shift those tasks about. And they are both supposed to put everything away and set the breakfast table.

There are evenings when Jack must rush away to Scout meeting or when Peggy wants to play a game before bedtime. Then it is arranged between them for one child to do all the washing, drying and putting away. They keep a running account of the extra work and swap the jobs occasionally. They have learned to work well together and to consider their housework not something menial but a contribution to the war effort for the purchase of war bonds. So the children's hour in our home means, simply, that all's well in the kitchen!

Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Question: How much housework should children contribute as their share of family living? Where do you feel that paying for jobs in the home should begin? May we hear from some of you?—Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

High School Commencements, New Style

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

High school commencement programs have gone a long way since the days when a few songs, a supposedly humorous prophecy by the class historian, a flowery speech by the valedictorian, and a long, sometimes preachy address by a local celebrity were all rendered against a backdrop of very warm, very scrubbed boys and girls dressed in their best bibs and tuckers. The modern-style commencement program seeks to achieve something definite. It may interpret school work to the public. It may be a rounding out of some student project. It may depict something inspirational in pageant or play form or be an opportunity for a panel discussion on a pertinent question.

If you care about making the 1944 commencement program of your local high school more significant, or more influential in the community—and you don't need to be a parent or a teacher to do something about it, for the schools are yours as a citizen—you will be interested in the newly published "Second Wartime Commencement Manual" of the National Education Association. It is a paper-bound pamphlet giving the subjects and something of the programs of the more modern types of commencement celebrations in high schools in all parts of the United States. (Order from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., 50 cents. Discounts on quantity orders.)

In most of these programs the subject has grown out of a class activity. The pageants are written and prepared by students, working, of course, as a group and therefore talking over the theme and development. The program itself, music, speeches, panel discussions, is a student-inspired thing. Educational in a double sense, not only the parents but also the pupils gain by it. There is little of the old-style exhibitionism in it.

* * *

A foreword in this year's pamphlet suggests a set of timely subjects for study and discussion any one of which might be worked up as a commencement program at the end. Among these are: Preparation for the Peace, Juvenile Delinquency, Vocations for Tomorrow, The Schools and the War, Honor to Those in Service.

Among the successful 1943 programs listed and described are those on the following subjects: The Rights of Man as Told in Great Documents of History, Preserving Our Heritage, Pledge of Allegiance, Four Freedoms, Faith in Democracy, The Ramparts We Watch, Washington Peace Conference (a dramatized peace conference after the war), What Has the War Taught Us? (a panel discussion).

Many of the 1943 programs were worked out in pageant form, with poetry and music, choric speaking, and pictorial effects. Some of them grew directly out of the senior American history class work, as did a Thomas Jefferson program which developed "Jefferson's Creed" as a "Creed for Today." Most of them show a sense of organization, and strike an inspirational note. Furthermore, they give every sign of including the entire class, not only in the planning but in the final performing. Certainly this has an educational advantage over the program where the major job is a commencement address done by an outside celebrity, and the main contribution of the students merely to sit packed like sardines on bleachers set up on the stage facing their corralled and admiring parents.

* * *

For those wishing more than the annotated programs in this pamphlet, the name and the address of each high school giving the program is provided, so one may write for details. Also, the latter section of the booklet includes 24 pages of complete scripts of pageants together with notes on properties, lighting, music and setting. A reference list of articles on commencements as published in educational journals during the past two years will provide further reading.

Certainly the day when young people have the opportunity to plan their own commencement programs and to make them significant as well as memorable is overdue. Whether or not in the end they decide to retain features of the traditional celebration, a searching revaluation of the old in the light of modern demands is a step ahead.

Classroom Films

Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y., announces release of twelve new Erpi classroom films. The titles are as follows: "The Maritime Provinces," "The Prairie Provinces," "The Industrial Provinces," "Pacific Canada," "Receiving Radio Messages," "Vacuum Tubes," "Elements of Electrical Circuits," "Principles of Cooking," "Principles of Baking," "Fundamentals of Diet," "Care of the Feet," "Common Animals of the Woods."

The News Letter

NEW GEOGRAPHIES

by Stull and Hatch

A state of war increases interest in geography and all old-fashioned geographies have to be discarded if the reader is to get a proper view of the state of the world at present.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	841,670
1944 volume to date	57,484,094
1943 volume to date	68,923,559

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.6	Prev. day	52.5
Month ago	51.4	Year ago	47.7
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	58	58	58	
Acme Steel 3	1	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
Adams Exp 1/2g	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Alaska Juneau	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	10	30⅞	30½	30½	
Alleg pr pf	4	53¾	53½	53½	
Allegh L Stl .35e	5	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust 3/4g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	145	145	145	
Allied Kid (1a)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	19	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
Allied $1rs 1	7	16¾	16½	16½	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼e	6	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Alpha P Cem 1/4e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Amerada Pet 3/4e	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .40e	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	63	63	63	— ½
Am Bosch 1/2e	21	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	5	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Am BrSh pf 5¼	1240	128	128	128	
Am Cable & Rad	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Am Can 3	7	87	86½	87	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	80	176⅞	176	176	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	4	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.41/4g	1	79¼	79⅛	79¼	— ½
Am Crystal Sug	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6 †	30	102½	102½	102½	
Am Distill stpd	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Am Export L 2	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Am For Pow	1	5½	5½	5½	
Am&FP 2pf	8	23½	23¼	23¼	
Am-Haw SS 3/4e	2	35½	35	35	—1
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ½
Am Ice	35	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Am Ice pf 1⅓e	1	72	72	72	+1½
Am Locomotive¼e	31	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	90⅜	90	90⅜	+1⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	34	34	34	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	41	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	4	51½	51	51	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	7	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Am R Mill .20e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½ †	40	67	66½	67	
Am Safety Raz 1g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Seating 1/2g	2	15	14¾	14¾	
Am Sh Bldg 1e	†100	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	7	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	40	151½	151¼	151½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Am Stove .30e	3	21½	21½	21½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	5	157¾	157¼	157⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	5	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	6	62¾	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1/2e	11	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1/2e	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¼
Anaconda Cop 1/2e	18	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ¼
Anacon W&C 1 †	30	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Anchor Hock G.15e	4	25¼	25	25	
Armour & Co	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armstrong Crk 1/4e	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	70	97½	97½	97½	+1
Assd D Gds 1/4e	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Atch T&SF 1½pf	9	66⅞	66½	66¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	6	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
At'G&W In pf5g	2	63	63	63	—2
Atl Refining (1/4e)	2	29½	29⅜	29½	
At'G&W Indies 3g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	60	111¾	111½	111½	
Atlas Corp (1/4e)	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 3/4e †	60	56⅜	56⅜	56½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116	116	116	
Aust Nichols	3	8¼	8	8	
Aust N prA1½k †	20	71	71	71	
Aviation Co .20g	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	10	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Balt & Ohio	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	15	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
Barber Asph	2	25¾	25	25	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2e	1	18	18	18	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Beech Airc 1g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Bell Airc 1a	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3/4e	2	37⅜	37	37	— ½
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
Best Foods 1/2e	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1⅓e)	2	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	2	117¾	117½	117½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	1	9	9	9	
Boeing Airplane2g	22	15½	15⅜	15½	
Bond Strs 2	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Borden Co .40 e	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	2	10	9⅞	10	
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	31¾	31⅜	31¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1/2e	1	45	45	45	
Bklyn Un Gas 1/2g	10	20¼	20	20¼	
Brunswk-Balke 1/4e	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	80	61	61	61	
Budd Wheel 1/2g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Bur Add Ma .20e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1/4e	1	5	5	5	
Bush TBpf1½k †	10	49	49	49	+ ½
Bush T pf 6	†110	66	65½	66	+1¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Butte C & Z 1/4g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Calif Pack 1½	5	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Caltahan Z-Lead	4	½	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1/4e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Can Dry Ale 3/4e	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	10	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	4	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49	49	49	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	103¼	103	103	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	118½	118½	118½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	60	120⅜	120⅜	120⅛	— ¼
Celanese Cp ½pf*	6	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½ †	10	109½	109½	109½	+2½
Cent R R N J	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 3/4e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†430	63½	62¾	62¾	— ¾
Champ Pap&F 1/4e	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	5	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Chi&E Ill 3½pg	29	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Chi Grt W pf 5⅞k	9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
Chi No West wi	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	5	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ¾e	10	84¾	84½	84½	
Citz I&F 1.20	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
City Invest †	20	59½	59½	59½	
City Stores	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1/2e	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Colgate-P-P 3/2g	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Col-P-P of 4¼ †	10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Collins & Aik 3/4e	2	28½	28⅜	28½	
Col & South	†210	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅞
Col & South 1pf †	50	19	19	19	— ⅛
Colum B'cast B.40e	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅜
Colum Pict 1/2ag	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	41½	41½	41½	
Colum Carbon 4	1	90½	90½	90½	+2
Coml Credit 3	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	2	44½	44¼	44¼	
Coml Solv .60g	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
Com'with&South	71	¾	½	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾k	4	84¼	83½	83½	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Con Cig prof6½ †	70	106	106	106	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	105¾	105½	105½	— ¼
Cons Film Ind	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	10	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Bak 1/2e	1	9	9	9	
Cont Can 1/4e	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .15e	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Cooper Bess 1/4e	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
CooperweldStl .80	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cor'wdSt pf2½ †	92	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	80	179	178	179	+1½
Cornell-D E .20e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cotv Inc .30g	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Coty Internat	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Crane Co 1/4e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Crane Co pf 5 †	90	106¼	106	106	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Crosley Corp 1/4e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S 3/4g	5	34¼	33⅞	34	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	40	98⅝	98½	98½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79	79	79	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	5	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright¾g	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	8	17	17	17	— ¼
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	30	113	113	113	
Decca Record 1.20	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33½	33½	33½	
Deisel-Wem-G 3/4e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Del & Hudson	32	31⅞	30½	30½	+ ¼
Del Lack&West	27	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19⅝	19½	19½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	70	35⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
Diam T Motor 1/4e	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	12	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅜
Dixie Cup 1/2g	1	16	16	16	
Doehler Die C 3/4e	2	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	5	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
Douglas Airc 5g	6	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	5	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Dunhill Int	38	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Eastern Air L	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Electric Boat 1/4e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	91½	91	91¼	
El Storage Bat 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Endicott-John 3	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	12	11¾	11⅞	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	90	99¼	98⅞	99¼	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6	†300	101½	101	101½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	45	⅝	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A 5	6	55½	55¼	55¼	— ¾
Eureka V Cl 1/4e	3	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ¼
Evans Prods 1/4e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 3.60	2	26½	26½	26½	
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	2	37⅛	37	37	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24⅛	24	24	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	2	12½	12½	12½	
Fed MotTruck .40	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	40	94½	94½	94½	
Ferro Enam 1/4e	3	19½	19½	19½	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	48⅜	48	48⅜	
Firestone T&R 3/4e	6	43	42⅞	42⅞	
FirstNatStrs 2½	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Flintkote .15e	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	27	27	27	+ ½
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	15	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½ †	180	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	1	35	35	35	— ⅜
Fruehauf T pf	† 10	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	
Gair Robert .30g	40	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
Gamewell Co1⅓e †	40	27	27	27	— ¾
Gardner Denver 1	2	18	18	18	
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Gen Baking .30e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	28	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
Gen Cable	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Cable A	3	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	44	36¼	36	36	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¼	42	42	
Gen G & El A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors ¾e	17	57⅝	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Adv 1/4e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Ry Signal 1/4e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	5	17⅛	13¼	13¼	
Gen Refract .30e	1	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 3/4e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k †	60	83½	83½	83½	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Gen T&R 1g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gillette Saf R .80	5	11	10⅞	11	
Gimbel Bros .15e	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	3	94	93	94	+1½
Glidden Co .30e	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	48	48	48	
Gobel Adolf	123	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich(BF) 1/2e	1	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 3/4e	4	44	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1/2g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Goth Hosierypf7 †	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	7	32½	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	7	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
GrumAirCn 1½pg	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	10	141	141	141	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	4	52¼	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	30	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅞
Hercules Motor 1	2	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
Holland Furn 2	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Helly Sugar 1	15	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Homestake Min	8	41⅜	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
HouseholdF pf5 †	20	111	111	111	
Houston Oil	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Hoc Bay M&S h2	14	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Hupp Motor	3	1½	1½	1½	
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	13	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4 †	10	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Inger-Rand 1½e	2	95¾	95¼	95¾	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop 1/4e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Interch Cp pf 6 †	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	12	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	3	8	8	8	
Int Harvester 2a	2	71	70½	70½	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7 †	140	172	172	172	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Int Minerals&C 1e	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	26	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
Int Paper	14	15	15	15	
Int Pap pf 5	2	74½	74½	74½	
IntRyCenAmpf2½gf	50	75¾	75½	75¾	+ ¾
Int Silver 3	1	68	68	68	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Isl'and Crk Coal 2	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
Jarvis WB .30e	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Jewel Tea 1	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 1/2e	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Jones & L Stl 1e	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pfB 5	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Joy Mfg .80	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Kalam St&F .20e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Kan City South	81	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	18¾	18	18¼	+ ½
Kayser J 1/4e	2	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
Kelsey-H W 3/4e	1	16	16	16	
Kennecott Cop 1/2e	24	31½	31⅜	31⅜	
Kinney G R Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Kinney$5pf1½k †	30	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Kresge (SS) (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Kress S H 1.60	2	30¾	30¼	30¼	
Kroger Grocery 2	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Laclede Gas pf †	30	68⅜	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
Lehigh C&N .90g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	23¼	23	23	
Leh Val RR	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Lehman Corp 1	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	19	19	19	
Lerner Stores 2½	2	41	41	41	
Lib-O-F Gl 1/4e	2	45⅛	45	45	Mar22
LibbyMcN&L .45g	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1/2e	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Liggett&My B 3a	1	75	75	75	
Lima Locom 1/2e	1	40½	40½	40½	
Link Belt 2	1	59	59	59	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
Lockheed Airc 1/2e	5	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	5	61½	60⅞	61	
Lone Star Cem 3/4e	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	2	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1	1	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Lorillard (P) 1/4e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	20	160	160	160	
Louis Nash 2e	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
MacAnd&For 1/2e	2	26½	26½	26½	
Mack Trucks 3g	1	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Macy R H 2	8	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¼
Magma Copper 1/4e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Mandel Bros 1¼g	1	13	13	13	
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	3	3	2⅞	3	
Marine Mid .08e	20	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
MarketStRy prpf †	310	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
Marshall Field .80	4	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Martin GL 3g	23	19⅜	18¼	19¼	+ ¼
Master Elec .35e	2	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Mathieson Alk 1/4e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Maytag Co	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs 3	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
Maytag Co pf 3/4k	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
McGraw Elec 1	3	30	30	30	— ⅜
McKess&Rob .65e	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Mengel Co 1/4g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Merch&Min Tr 2	16	31½	29½	31½	+2½
Mesta Mach 1¼e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Miami Copper 1/2g	2	7	6⅞	7	

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Bill in Senate Seen Threat To Sound Banking Procedure

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the calm façade of the American banking system, there is being waged today a battle which is of interest to almost everyone who draws a check to pay a bill. If one glances behind the scenes, it looks like a battle between pygmies and giants, because it is a fight of some 2,500 nonpar (exchange charging), mostly small country banks for a theory of operation not countenanced by the 11,500 par banks (those paying face value). The bulk of the latter are members of the Federal Reserve System and include for the most part the larger banks of the nation.

The tendency to range oneself on the side of the underdog is an American characteristic, though not necessarily logical. In the present controversy, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation appears to be on the side of the nonpar banks, whereas the Federal Reserve Board very definitely is ranged on the opposite side. The question boils itself down to a demand by those 2,500 banks that the Reserve Act be amended so that "absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest."

To the layman, the foregoing may seem innocuous enough; merely a fight between bankers, and entirely technical, having no bearing on the ordinary citizen's activities. But there he would be wrong. For the passage of the bill embodying the proposed change, in the view of accountants, credit men and bank experts might tend to encourage banks to withdraw from the Federal Reserve System, to cause exorbitant collection charges which business must eventually pay, to create competition for interbank deposits, and create vastly more bookkeeping complications.

Par Clearance Desirable Goal

The payment of every check at par or 100 cents on the dollar has been a goal of the U. S. banking system since its inception. In fact, all members of the Federal Reserve System are required to remit at par. The discounting of checks by some banks so that the creditor does not get the face value of the check, because of an exchange or collection charge, can only be regarded as weakening the system and opening the way for abuses and ill will. How defend a policy by which a good dollar deposited becomes a depreciated dollar when drawn out!

National banks or Reserve system members cannot make these exchange charges, since the law prohibits such discounting of what is the principal currency of the nation. It may be logical for a bank to charge a customer for maintaining an account, but it is hardly logical to charge the man who receives the check, thereby giving him what amounts to a marked-down dollar.

However, since recipients generally demand face value, it has been necessary for the banks receiving these checks for deposit to make arrangements with correspondent banks who would absorb the charge. But, of course, these clearing banks couldn't absorb the exchange charge unless they received some payment. And this quid pro quo, it develops, is the maintenance by the smaller banks of an account with the correspondent bank.

In other works, the exchange charge or collection by these nonpar banks is absorbed by the correspondent bank as compensation for use of the depositing bank's funds. It is this practice which the House has been induced to favor by the passage of the bill HR3956 and which in a companion bill, S1642, is now before a Senate committee.

Lucrative Source of Earnings

The Federal Reserve Act has a wise provision in section 19 which says that no member bank "shall directly or indirectly, by any device whatsoever," pay any interest on any demand deposit. This rule was designed to prevent harmful competition between banks for balances at a time when funds in the big centers were being used for speculation. A further purpose was to encourage local use of the funds where the bank was situated.

Now, however, many suburban banks have discovered that exchange charges are a lucrative source of earnings, particularly as some nearby clearing or correspondent bank will absorb these charges if the suburban bank will maintain a compensating balance there. In such a case, these charges are regarded as equivalent to interest. The bill before the committee would legalize this procedure which in the words of the Federal Reserve Board is a "practice which partakes of the characteristics of the old secret rebates by railroads and which would accomplish for a limited few and by indirection the same result as though interest were being openly and directly paid."

This business by nonpar banks of refusing to pay the face value of checks drawn on it is regarded by the great majority of bank men as bad practice, wrong in principle and tending to destroy the function of bank check currency. Why do these minority banks persist in this practice? Because, assert proponents, many banks will fail unless they can avail themselves of this source of profit. In answer to this the Reserve Board points out that there "are in the same states, in the same counties, and often in the same towns equally small national or state member banks, which for all practical purposes cannot charge exchange, and which are living and competing with nonpar banks that do."

Evidence that the plea is groundless that nonpar banks must make these charges to stay sound, is seen in the fact that the State of Iowa has passed a law which compels every bank in the state to clear checks at par. And in Illinois, if further data are necessary to make the point, only eight banks out of 800 having deposits under a million dollars are nonpar banks.

Seen Circumvention of Rule

What these nonpar banks should do, say bankers here in the East, is to cease relying on a procedure which is tantamount to a racket, and develop instead other and sounder sources of revenue, such as expanding local loans or initiating or increasing service charges to their customers. This may be more arduous than getting exchange charges absorbed through the bait of a compensating balance, but at least it is not a circumvention of the Reserve rules.

One point must be made clear. The present Reserve provisions do not prevent nonpar banks from making a charge for check transactions, but do prohibit member banks from absorbing these charges in consideration for a deposit. Now comes Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina and Representative Joseph R. Brown of Georgia with amendments which would nullify the salutary provisions that prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits. It is understandable that nonpar banks want to keep this avenue of profits open to them, but to the bulk of the banking fraternity it looks like grasping for a short-range, local benefit which may spell instead, if the procedure is extended, a nation-wide detriment.

The Reserve Board in its report on these bills said, "It is inconceivable that the Congress would authorize member banks to absorb exchange charges for small nonpar banks when equally small member banks are prohibited from making such charges." When the public realizes that the bill now in the Senate will hurt the par value clearance system by which they receive 100 cents on the dollar for any check deposited no matter where from, opposition to its passage should become more marked. A depreciated check is no good part of a sound banking system if a third party by indirection makes good the rebate.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of fifty cents (50¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1944.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 22, 1944 *Treasurer.*

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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 113

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 15, 1944, for the first quarter of the year 1944, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 30, 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

E. J. BECKETT, *Treasurer*
San Francisco, California

Executive

Age 47, 20 years' experience engineering and accounting background, professional experience in management, thoroughly acquainted with production, costs, methods, efficient operation and industrial relations, desires position with postwar future. Available immediately. X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City 18.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Stand. Oil, Ind. 1943 Profits $3.31 a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana reported net income of $50,591,371, equal to $3.31 a capital share, for 1943 compared with net income of $44,183,893, equal to $2.89 a capital share, in 1942.

Edward G. Seubert, president, said the increase in earnings resulted from "larger production, larger volume of sales, and to near-absence of the price-cutting tactics previously prevalent in the marketing of petroleum products."

Budd Manufacturing Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $2,764,137 after taxes and a reserve for conversion of plants at the war's end, but before renegotiation, compared with $1,302,030 in 1942. The company reported sales of $119,326,645 last year, against $106,289,828 the preceding year.

Tubize Rayon Corp. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,246,136 equal to $1.53 a share on outstanding common stock after payment of the regular dividend on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, compared with $1,405,907 or 89 cents a common share in 1942. The report said that taking into account the reclassification of class "A" and common stock into one type of common, earnings for 1943 are equivalent to $1.76 a share on present common. Net sales of yarns and fabrics in 1943 amounted to $16,812,555, compared with $17,017,394 in the preceding year.

Budd Wheel Co. reports 1943 net profit before renegotiation of $1,815,278 equal to approximately $1.88 a share, compared with $142,269 or 15 cents a share in 1942.

Loew's Inc. reports net profit for the 12 weeks ended Nov. 25 of $2,796,861 equal to $1.67 a common share, compared with $2,449,056 or $1.47 in the comparable period in 1942.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. reports net income for the 12 months ended Feb. 29 of $1,170,129 equal to $2.87 a common share, compared with $2,457,518 or $3.39 in the period ended in 1943.

Island Creek Coal Co. reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,244,221 equal to $7.52 a common share, compared with $2,077,743 or $3.24 in 1942. Gross sales of $23,716,376 were reported from 1943, against $19,701,498 the previous year.

Intertype Corp., including domestic subsidiaries, reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $318,094 equal to $1.43 a share, compared with $231,996 or $1.05 in 1942. The company reports that net profit for 1943 is subject to renegotiation, while the 1942 net is after giving effect to reduction of $38,000 due to renegotiation settlement.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,488,181 equal to $1.04 a common share, compared with $3,106,165 or 82 cents a share in 1942.

U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,828,237 equal to $2.25 a common share, compared with $5,263,655 or $6.86 in 1942. For the two months this year ended Feb. 29, the company share, against $419,935 or 28 cents in the similar period of 1943.

Coty, Inc., cosmetic manufacturer, reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $945,650 equal, after adding $40,884 adjustment of prior years' federal taxes, to 67 cents a share, compared with 1942 net profit of $884,576 or 60 cents after provision for contingencies.

Newmont Mining Corp., a holding enterprise in the mining field, reported today net worth per share at the end of 1943 was $43.65 compared with $42.14 at the end of 1942. Income from dividends last year, before deductions for Canadian income taxes, amounted to $1,939,759 compared with $2,435,585 in 1942.

Pepsi-Cola Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $6,441,518 equal to $3.36 a capital share, compared with $6,274,776 or $3.30 in 1942. The company said these figures do not include any profits from a wholly owned British subsidiary because of exchange restrictions.

Ampco Metal, Inc., reports net income for 1943 of $695,107 equal to $1.44 a common share, compared with $430,508 or 87 cents the year before.

National Cylinder Gas Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $2,145,702 equal to $1.61 a common share, compared with $1,913,324 or $1.43 in 1942. Net sales for 1943 were $26,672,474, against $21,612,966, the preceding year.

Doehler Die Casting Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $1,351,484 equal to $4.55 a share, compared with $806,231 or $2.71 in 1942. Net sales rose to a new high of $49,045,919 last year from $30,575,109 in 1942.

Magma Copper Co. reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $722,863, after all charges and taxes but before depletion of mining claims, equal to $1.71 a capital share, compared with $597,217 or $1.46 in 1942.

Consolidated Cigar Corp. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, after preferred dividends, of $1,443,488 equal to $3.85 each on 277,500 common shares, compared with $1,156,096 or $2.24 each on 250,000 shares in 1942. Net sales for 1943 were $22,129,140, against $19,800,441 the preceding year.

Spicer Mfg. Corp. reports consolidated net income for the six months ended Feb. 29 of $1,413,81 or equal to $4.36 a common share, compared with $1,236,422 or $3.78 in the comparable period ending in 1943.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. reports consolidated net profit, subject to renegotiation, for the year ended Dec. 31 of $595,442 equal to $6.33 a share, compared with $514,636 or $5.47 in 1942 after renegotiation settlement.

International Cigar Machinery Co. reports net profit after reserves for the year ended Dec. 31 of $982,540 equal to $1.64 a share, compared with $976,031 or $1.63 in 1942.

American Machine & Foundry Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,048,891 equal to $1.05 a share, compared with $1,082,251 or $1.08 in 1942.

Vanadium Corp. of America reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $616,605, equal to $1.52 a share, compared with 1942 net profit of $542,094 or $1.33. The report said profit for 1943 is exclusive of $3,901,707 loss on disposition of properties at Piney River, Va., which was charged to earned surplus.

Norwich Pharmacal Co. and subsidiary reports net profit for 1943 of $849,394, equal to $1.06 a share, against $729,763 or 91 cents a share shown for 1942.

National Enameling and Stamping Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $479,478, equal to $4.18 a share, compared with adjusted 1942 earnings of $265,088 or $2.31 a share.

Bourjois, Inc., and wholly-owned subsidiaries show net profit for 1943 of $941,414, equal to $2.18 a common share, against $753,441 or $1.59 each on a slightly larger number of common shares in 1942.

General Water, Gas & Electric Co. reports net income for 1943 of $531,545, equal to $1.41 a common share, against $495,571 or $1.24 on common shares in 1942. The report excludes undistributed net income of the California Water Service Co., and operations of subsidiaries sold or liquidated during the year.

Gasoline, Fuel Oil Stocks Off in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline stocks and supplies of light and heavy fuel oils decreased in the week ended March 18, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stores declined 374,000 barrels to 86,185,000, against 86,559,000 a week earlier and 94,477,000 a year ago.

Light fuel oils were off 897,000 barrels to 31,808,000, while heavy fuel oils decreased 352,000 to 51,010,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,596,000, against 4,243,000 a week earlier and 3,956,000 last year. Output of the latter was 9,293,000, compared with 8,796,000 the previous week and 7,151,000 a year ago.

Gillette Pays 20 Cents

By the Associated Press

Gillette Safety Razor Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share on the common, payable April 20 on stock of record April 3. Labeling the dividend as "quarterly" marks a departure, as previous common stock disbursements covered no particular period. Last year the company paid 25 cents on June 30 and 45 cents on Dec. 11.

New Allis-Chalmers Officials

The board of directors of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has elected three new vice-presidents, according to an announcement by Walter Geist, president. They are, left to right: William A. Roberts, formerly manager of the tractor division; William C. Johnson, who has been general sales manager; and James M. White, works manager.

Cartels Called Monopolistic, Hence Enemies of Democracy

NEW YORK (AP)—If world peace and the four freedoms are to be achieved, there will have to be an international agency to stabilize world trade and guarantee "freedom of access to raw materials. But if this is to mean anything, it must mean the curbing of international cartels."

So conclude the editors of the New Republic in a special supplement to its current issue. They point to the "menace of worldwide monopoly," describe the cartel system in rubber, chemicals, diamonds, tin and steel, and then suggest a line of attack.

The magazine defines cartels as "our old enemy monopoly, which we tried to make illegal in the United States many years ago, now streamlined and operating on an international scale." The purpose of the cartel system, the article says, is to enhance private wealth.

An Enemy of Democracy

"This it can do without much popular knowledge of its activities, because it builds its powers by influencing the few rather than by giving an account to the many.

"My monopoly, an economic government of international cartels would restrict access to raw materials and would make impossible achievement of freedom from want. It would of course be the enemy of democracy in any real sense. It would even, in the capitalists' part of the world, restrict freedom of enterprise.

"Some big business men who cry the loudest against government bureaucracy and in behalf of the sacredness of private enterprise are really intent on maintaining private business with a minimum of enterprise on the part of anybody but themselves."

Capitalism ultimately would be just about as secure in a cartelized world, the editors add, as France was behind the Maginot Line.

The article notes that international cartels cannot operate within countries where monopolies cannot control the domestic market, and suggests that the first line of attack be by national action within this country and within other nations where cartels flourish.

Hits Patents Monopoly

In suggesting that the corporate monopoly on patents be broken, the editors point out that many of the important patents on which cartels now base their power are of German origin. Most of these have been seized by the Government and the magazine agrees with the suggestion of Attorney General Biddle that after the war these patents be not returned to the German owners but held for use in the public interest.

The editors go on, however, to urge some revision of the patent law as necessary to retain the incentive for inventors while preventing use of patents to restrain trade or restrict output. They also suggest that existing antitrust laws be more vigorously enforced and that better means of regulation be devised.

It is also suggested that the Government retain whatever war plants are necessary for the purpose of insuring full employment and fair prices. The editors point out that public competition has been effectual in Sweden and has shown what in can do here in the TVA.

"There have been numerous suggestions for an international agency to help stabilize world trade on an active basis and guarantee 'freedom of access to raw materials,'" say the editors. "If this is to mean anything, it must at least mean the curbing of international monopolies."

They also suggest a world investment agency, particularly for the backward and colonial regions of the world, "and if vigorously and skillfully managed, it might be the cornerstone of all the aims of the United Nations."

Howe Says Canada's War Orders Valued At $9,450,000,000

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada's war production is at its peak, Munitions Minister Howe told the House of Commons, disclosing that the total value of contracts awarded by the munitions department now has reached $9,450,000,000.

War production for the fiscal year 1943-44 totaled $3,435,000,000, an increase of $535,000,000 from the $2,900,000,000 production of 1942-43.

While the war is responsible for destruction of life and property on an unprecedented scale, Canada will receive some compensation through the enlargement of her productive capacity which can later be directed to peacetime use, Mr. Howe said.

"Reconversion of industry must wait until demands of war are satisfied, but active steps are being taken to prepare for rapid conversion when the time comes," he continued.

Scanning the war production field, he disclosed that 1943 aircraft production was 4,133 planes against 3,811 in 1942.

Chemical and explosives output in 1943 totaled 1,000,000,000 pounds, compared with 860,000,000. The program will be reduced and one major explosive plant has already been closed, he reported.

Ship production in 1943 was 150 vessels totaling 1,478,000 deadweight tons, compared with 81 ships totaling 838,000 tons in 1942. Total production to March 1 was 249 ships. There will be "a slight reduction" in 1944.

In 1943, yards turned out 100 naval ships against 117 in 1942, with last year's program of a more difficult and costly nature. Total production of escort vessels for the war period is 336.

Crude Oil Shipments To East Set Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Crude oil and petroleum products moved into the East Coast last week totaled 1,790,960 barrels a day, a new record for the war, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies announced.

The previous high was 1,710,000 barrels a day during the week ended December 4, 1943. Mr. Davies said that according to present indications, "barring difficulties which we do not forsee at this time," the Atlantic seaboard will finish this heating season without more difficulty.

Heavy Scrap Metal Supplies Critically Low, Warn Officials

NEW YORK (AP)—War and Government officials, pointing up the moral of a movie short showing the need of heavy scrap metal, declared at its preview that supplies had dropped to a critical point.

Director H. M. Faust of the WPB salvage division said iron and steel scrap inventories had declined more than 600,000 tons during the last six months "and we don't dare have them go down any further."

Said Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Navy Bureau of Ships head, "For more than two years now we have been scraping along, trying to stretch the all too meager steel supply available to cover the constantly mounting demands of our shipyards and factories for steel and more steel."

Admiral Cochrane said that last June construction of two aircraft carriers and seven cruisers was threatened with delay because of unavailability of less than 5,000 tons of steel.

"We are still not out of the woods," added Admiral Cochrane.

Robert Wolcott, American industries Salvage Committee chairman, said "the inventory position of scrap in this country is again approaching a critical point."

The movie—"Behind the Winning Punch"—was made for the WPB by "The March of Time" to be shown throughout the nation to industrialists.

Orders Use of Potatoes Tried in Alcohol Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to develop a substitute for grain in the production of industrial alcohol, the War Production Board has ordered four distilling companies to begin the experimental use of dried potatoes.

At the same time, 10 California wineries which have been using Hawaiian molasses to produce war alcohol were notified that molasses deliveries would be halted April 1 because the Hawaiian surplus of molasses has been used up.

Only 19 carloads of low-grade dried potatoes, part of the 1943 crop surplus which was dried in beet sugar plants, will be used in the other experiment.

British Note Use at New High

LONDON (AP)—The condition statement of the Bank of England for the week ended March 22 reported an increase of £2,159,000 in note circulation, which established a new all-time high of £1,093,621,000.

Huge Chrysler Plane Plant In Production

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—The Dodge Chicago plant of Chrysler Corporation, largest airplane engine plant in the world, is "now producing and shipping in substantial and increasing quantities 2,200 horsepower Wright aircooled engines," K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler, told directors who met in Chicago yesterday.

This was the first company announcement that the huge plant, which sprawls over 500 acres, had gone into production. Ground was broken for the plant on June 4, 1942, and the entire cost of the project was estimated at well over $100,000,000. Mr. Keller said employment currently is about 60 per cent of the goal set for this year.

The Dodge plant has 19 buildings. One is a one-story structure that contains more square feet of floor space than the Pentagon Building in Washington. Willow Run, the nation's biggest bomber plant, could be set down inside of the Dodge plant and there would be plenty of room to spare.

"As the plant moves into volume production," Mr. Keller told directors who accompanied him on a tour of the grounds, "statistics about some of the material which is being used become very interesting.

"For instance, at our present rate of production, the plant is using each month 27 tank cars of fuel oil, 67,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 15,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 15,000 tons of coal, and 117,000,000 gallons of water.

"In the two Dodge Chicago foundries we are melting about 125,000 pounds of aluminum and 50,000 pounds of magnesium daily. Since we began our foundry operations in Chicago, we have produced more than 125,000 castings.

"In the Dodge Chicago forge shops during January we completed 225,000 forgings made of some 2,700,000 pounds of steel. Total deliveries of forgings from this plant since it began operations already exceed 1,000,000 individual pieces."

Mr. Keller asserted that enormous quantities of food were consumed by employees in the plant's restaurants. In January, he said, this included 24,000 pounds of beef, 500,000 eggs, 15,000 pounds of sugar, 52,000 pounds of potatoes, 96,000 servings of ice cream, 196,000 pieces of pie, and 474,000 cups of coffee.

Wholesale Prices Advance 0.2 P. C. In March 18 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index advanced 0.2 per cent during the week ended March 18, principally because of much higher prices for grains, livestock, and cotton.

The index level stood at 103.6 per cent of the 1926 average, 0.3 per cent higher than a month ago, 0.6 per cent above the corresponding week of last year, 18.3 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937 and 78 per cent above the average for March, 1929.

(1926=100)	Mar. 18	Mar. 11	Mar. 11 '44 from Mar. 20 '43	Mar. 20 1943
Commodity grps	1944	1944	1944	1943
All commodities	*103.6	103.4	+0.2	+ 0.6
Farm products	*124.5	123.4	+0.9	+ 1.7
Foods	104.6	104.6		— 2.3
Hides & leather	117.6	117.6		— 0.7
Textile products	97.3	97.3		+ 0.5
Fuel & light mtls	*83.6	83.6		+ 3.5
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.1
Bldg materials	113.8	113.7	+0.1	+ 3.1
Chem & allied	100.4	100.4		+ 0.4
Housefurnish'gs	105.9	105.9		+ 1.6
Misc commod	93.3	93.3		+ 2.3
Raw materials	*113.9	*113.3	+0.5	+ 2.2
Semimnfd ateis	93.5	93.5		+ 0.6
Manufact prods	*100.6	*100.6		
Com other than farm products	*99.2	*99.2		+ 0.4
Com other than farm and foods	*98.2	*98.2		+ 1.7

*Preliminary

Retail Sales Volume Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—An early Easter and good consumer response to limited sales promotion efforts combined to lift retail sales above last year's volume, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"Inventories remain reasonably adequate to meet current demands," the agency said in reviewing the merchandising phase of the country's economy. "Retailers of women's ready-to-wear comment the demand for coats and suits has been fairly brisk but that dresses, shoes and millinery have not gained to a desirable season level because of inclement weather.

"Retail trade was handicapped by wholesalers' tight supplies. A large number of buyers remained in central markets to check on and speed deliveries which continue relatively slow."

The agency estimated retail sales for the country at 10 to 14 per cent above a year ago. Regional changes were as follows: New England, 5 to 10 per cent up, Eastern states 10 to 14 up, Mid-West, 6 to 10 up, South, 14 to 18 up, Southwest 16 to 20 up, Pacific Coast, 15 to 19 up and Northwest unchanged to down 3 per cent.

Con. Natural Gas Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Natural Gas Co. announced declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and an initial semiannual dividend of 50 cents a share on capital stock, both payable May 15 to holders of record April 15.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WHERE ELSE CAN YOU FIND a small-family home with extra lavatory, thousand-dollar heater, glassed-screened insulated porch, enclosed woodsy backyard? West Roxbury, Mass. PARkway 7174-W, 4-8 p. m. and week-ends.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Close to Mount Vernon and N. Y. City lines—very convenient commuting—well-built six-room double brick residence; insulated attic, storm sash, screens, extra lavatory, oil burner, other superior features. Will consider exchange for larger house in upper Westchester. 18 Halsted Avenue. Phone Be. 7-7056.

Hampton, N. H., Opposite Lamies 1790 Colonial home; barn; swimming pool; 3¼ acres of land; 10 rooms, bath, lavatory; steam heat; 3 fireplaces; minute to trains and stores; $15,000.00. Box 175, Medford, Mass., for appointment.

MELROSE $7600
Splendid six-room home, fine location, near station and schools; oil steam heat; garage.
RALPH A. CROSBY, Builder
3 Chestnut St., Wakefield, Mass. Cry. 0557.

ATTRACTIVE 3-story brick apt. bldg., A-1 condition, 11 apts. each floor, 2 in basement; steam heat; gross monthly income $1300; available April 1st; $80,000; terms. H. C. Skarie Co., Bozeman, Montana.

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Major League Exhibition Schedule Gets Under Way

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Batter up! The first exhibition game of this third wartime baseball season is scheduled today at Evansville, Ind., where the Detroit Tigers entertain the Chicago White Six in the opener of a two-day series.

Unless his plans are changed at the last minute, Manager Steve O'Neill, of the Tigers, will start Paul "Dizzy" Trout, his 20-game winner from last year, and follow through with rookies Henry Hresko and Bill Kasepchuk. Manager Jimmy Dykes, of the Sox, has nominated three rookies, Charles Graumann, Al Wittmer and Southpaw Ed Lopat, for mound duty. Six other exhibitions are listed for the weekend:

Week-End Games

Saturday (today)—at Frederick, Md.—Philadelphia (A.) vs Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard.

Sunday

At Evansville, Ind. — Chicago (A.) vs Detroit (A.).

At Frederick, Md.—Philadelphia (A.) vs. Baltimore (Int.).

At Muncie, Ind.—Cleveland (A.) vs. Pittsburgh (N.).

At Cape Girardeau, Mo.—St. Louis (A.) vs. Toledo (A.A.).

At Cairo, Ill.—St. Louis (N.) vs. Fourth Ferrying Command (Memphis).

News from other major league camps:

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Outfielder Dixie Walker, accompanied by his wife and three children, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in training.

MUNCIE, Ind.—With Outfielder Vince Di Maggio still a holdout, Manager Frankie Frisch of Pittsburgh planned to use Jim Russel in center field in Sunday game against Cleveland.

FRENCH LICK, Ind. — Paul Erickson and Les Fleming pitched well as Cub regulars blanked Yannigans, 5-0, in six inning camp game. Erickson yielded one hit, Fleming none in two innings.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Cincinnati still awaiting word from holdout Steve Mesner. President Warren Giles said no deal was in sight for pitcher Ray Starr who asked to be sold or traded earlier this week.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Although Jimmy Grant played second base in intracamp game, Cleveland Manager Lou Boudreau said Russ Peters will start at that position against Pirates tomorrow.

CAIRO, Ill.—Ray Sanders, Cardinal first baseman, was cut on throwing hand during infield practice. The injury was not serious.

Squad Lean

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Although only three infielders and one outfielder are on hand, Manager Luke Sewell, of Browns, said he would field a team against Toledo tomorrow, possibly playing third base himself.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Infielders Jimmy Wasdell and Charley Letchas signed Phillie contracts, leaving only outfielders Don Northey and Coaker Triplett as holdouts.

WALLINGFORD, Conn. — Rookies Dee Phillips and Mike Sabena showed best hitting as Brave regulars beat Yannigans, 3-2, in indoor game at Choate School.

ATLANTIC CITY — Weather kept Yankees indoors again and Manager Joe McCarthy is beginning to worry about lack of outdoor activity.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Ernie Lombardi, veteran Giant catcher, sent word to Manager Mel Ott he would be unable to leave his Oakland, Calif., home until March 31.

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Third base worries Washington Manager Ossie Bluege. Latest candidate for position is erstwhile first sacker Ed Butka.

LEARN HOW TO PLAY CHESS

CHESS REVIEW, world's leading chess magazine, is now featuring a new PICTURE GUIDE TO CHESS—a complete course in the rules and principles of the greatest game in the world. By a simplified, pictorial method, this course teaches you how to play chess *in one evening!* Pictures, diagrams and examples make everything clear. When you finish the first few easy lessons you will know how to play this most fascinating of all games, the favorite relaxation of world-famous generals, statesmen, leaders of industry and art. No other game compares with chess for life-long interest and pleasure.

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Sorrell Stars As Indianapolis Caps Defeat Buffalo 4-3

By the Associated Press

Tied at one game apiece in their semi-final best four-of-seven games series, the Cleveland Barons and the Hershey Bears resume play tonight in the American Hockey League playoffs.

Shutout, 2 to 0, in the opening game at Cleveland on Tuesday, the Bears bounced back on their home ice Thursday, 3 to 1. Since tonight's game again is at Hershey, the Bears are favored to take a 2-1 edge in the series before the teams hop back to Cleveland for a Sunday night encounter.

Meantime, the Indianapolis Caps got back into the running of their semi-final tussle with Buffalo by whipping the Bisons, 4 to 3, before 3,259 at Indianapolis last night. Buffalo holds a 2-to-1 lead, with the fourth game carded at the Indiana city tomorrow night.

Johnny Sorrell, Indianapolis coach, personally won the game for his Caps by zipping home four goals within six minutes and nine seconds in the third period. His feat wiped out a 2-0 Buffalo lead and inspired his teammates to thwart Buffalo's determined thrusts in the closing minutes.

Braves Play Game

WALLINGFORD, Conn., March 25 (AP)—The Boston Braves broke the monotony of indoor training yesterday by playing a six-inning "game" in the Choate School cage. Balls batted into the nets and then caught by infielders were in play and only grounders that could not be fielded in time went for base hits.

Armand Cardoni and Bob Roche, the Harvard product, pitched for the regulars, who gained a 3-2 decision, and Hal Schacher and Lefty Marshall hurled for the Yannigans.

Ford Faces Chance For Third Crown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25 (AP)—Alan Ford, Yale's great swimmer, loomed today as the National Collegiate A. A. 's first triple titlist in nearly a decade. All that the Eli's Balboa bullet has to do is to win the 100-yard freestyle sprint, and hardly anybody expects him to flunk.

The last time anybody won three crowns in the N. C. A. A. championships was in 1936, when Jack Medica of the University of Washington and now University of Pennsylvania coach, did it. And prior to that, the only other swimmer to accomplish the trick was Art Schwartz of Northwestern in 1930.

Lowered Mark

The century is the 20-year-old, broad-shouldered Ford's specialty and only a week ago he lowered his world's record for the distance to 0:49.7, The big question was not whether the rusty-haired Ford, whom Coach Bob Kiphuth, an expert, claims is the speediest sprint swimmer in history, would win, but how much he has been affected by a recent illness.

Ford, after winning the 50-yard freestyle and 150-yard backstroke with ease last night—the inaugural of the two-day championships in Yale's pool—said he felt fine. His winning of the two events, staged hardly 10 minutes apart, featured the first day's activities.

Nakama Wins

Other highlights included the winning of the 1,500-meter by Keo Nakama, Ohio State's captain from Hawaii, the first champ to successfully defend his title; the triumph of big Gene Rogers of Columbia in the 220-yard freestyle in which he beat Nakama by less than a foot; the annexing of the one-meter dive crown by Charles Batterman of Columbia, formerly of Ohio State, and the winning of the 300-yard medley relay by the U. S. Naval Academy.

Although Yale and Michigan were favored to battle it out to the last race in today's five-event show — 400-yard and 440-yard freestyle, 200-yard breaststroke, 400-yard relay, and three-meter dive—for the team title, the Midshipmen from Annapolis offer a serious threat.

Yale leads with 24 points, four more than Michigan, and Navy trails with 18. Other team scores: Ohio State, 14; Columbia, 12; Williams, Penn. State, U. S. Military Academy, and Cornell, 4 each; Rochester, 3.

Gil Dodds Still Favors Two-Mile Despite Failure

CLEVELAND, March 25 (AP)—Gil Dodds still prefers his courtship with the two-mile run even though he failed by a wide margin in his assault on Greg Rice's indoor record at the Knights of Columbus games last night.

"I still feel it's my natural distance," the Boston divinity student remarked wearily after he finished 14.3 seconds beyond the 8:51 mark which the former Notre Dame star set in the same meet last year.

Just Tired

"I had very little time to train for the extra distance and I just got tired, that's all," he explained.

Gil twice lowered the world's indoor mile record the past two week ends, but it was his first effort in two years over the longer route.

Although he obviously was disappointed with his showing, the plank-pounding parson finished a lap and a half ahead of Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C. and lapped the field with eight circuits to go. Jimmy Wisner of Baltimore finished third, while Bill Jamison, another Baltimore entrant, dropped out at the halfway point.

The performance was Dodds' farewell appearance of the winter season. He will occupy his father's pulpit at Smithville, Ohio, this Sunday.

Sprint Mark

All the records didn't go unshattered, for Ed Conwell, national indoor dash champion from New York University, and Claude (Buddy) Young, University of Illinois freshman, each fractured the record for the seldom-run 45-yard dash. Young clipped one-tenth of a second off the mark of 4.8 seconds in a semi-final heat, but finished second as Conwell repeated the feat in the finals. Herb Thompson of Jersey City, now in the Coast Guard, set the old figure here last year.

With Dodds out of the mile, Bill Hulse of the New York A. C., triumphed easily in that event, finishing 30 yards ahead of Rudy Sims of New York University. His time was 4:14.3, compared with the 4:06.4 figure Dodds turned in at the Chicago Relays last week.

Red Sox Break Camp

Joe Cronin and his Red Sox held their final workout in the Tufts indoor cage this noon. Late this evening they catch a train for Batlimore, where they hope tomorrow to get out of doors for a change. Ben Zecker of Worcester, former Dartmouth boy and a Marine discharge, and Vic Johnson, southpaw from Louisville, were late arrivals at Medford.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

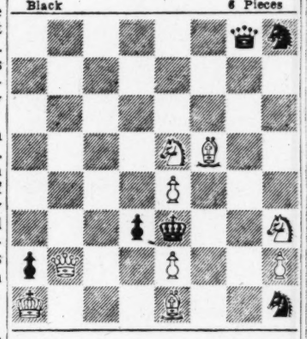
March 25, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2658

By C. Promisio

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

6qkt/8r8/4KtB2/4P3/3pk2Kt/pQ2P2P/-K3B2kt

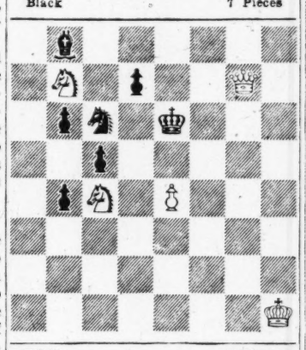
White to play and mate in two

(Second Prize, Boston Transcript, 1919. The composer is a Philadelphia druggist!)

Problem No. 2658

By R. Cheney, Washington, D. C.

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

1b6/1Kt1p2Q1/1pkt1k3/2p5/1pKt1P3/-8/8/7K

White to play and mate in three

(Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor. An example of "volteface pawn-bishop interference.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 2655. Q-R

No. 2656. 1. Q-R6 — P-Kt4
2. Q-B8

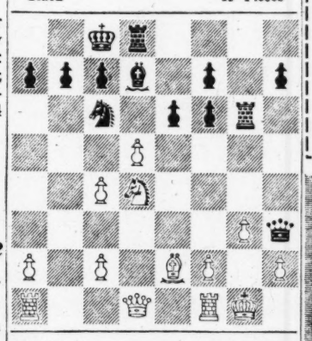
1. . . . . — B-Kt5
2. B-Kt5

1. . . . . — B-B6
2. Kt-R3

End-Game No. 691. White wins: 1 KtxQP, P-Kt3; 2 KtxBch, QxKt; 3 BxKt, RxB; 4 RxR, PxR; 5 B-Kt5, Resigns.

End Game No. 692

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Nimzowitsch-Fiuss, Zurich, 1906. White wins before Black can play R-R3, with dire threats!)

"Mate in Three Moves"

David McKay Company have just published "Mate in Three Moves," by the well-known English composer and chess editor of the London Observer, Brian Harley. The importance of this book is indicated by Alain White's introduction. Mr. White writes, in part, "Its value will lie equally in making problemists appreciate what the three-mover has achieved in the past and in outlining some of the opportunities it still offers for the future—for instance, in the way of new mechanical treatments of themes, by the use of contingent threats, mutate keys, and many other devices as yet only partially explored."

The author uses 267 different problems to illustrate his text.

Washington Chess Divan

Bostonians would feel at home in the Washington Chess Divan, 14th and I Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., because they would see among the players O. Shapiro, former Boston and Massachusetts champion, and D. H. Mugridge, N. E. Long, and F. N. Rich, Harvard players of some twelve years ago.

This enterprising club proves the fact by a monthly news bulletin of 12 mimeographed pages, containing news, games, diagrams, under the editorship of Le Roy Thompson.

The game below was played in an intra-club match.

Four Knights

Mugridge White	Long Black	Mugridge White	Long Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 Kt-Q5	B-QB4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10 Kt-R4	Kt-Q5
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	11 Q-R5	P-B3
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	12 K-K3	PxB
5 Castles	Castles	13 P-QB3	Kt-K3
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	14 Kt(K3)-B5	
7 B-Kt5	P-KR3		Kt-B5
8 BxKKt	PxB(a)	15 Q-Kt4ch	Resigns

(a) Not 8 . . . QxB; 9 Kt-Q5, Q-Q; 10 BxKt, etc.

Another Washington game, played in the D. C. championship:

Ruy Lopez

Morgan White	Shapiro Black	Morgan White	Shapiro Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 P-KR3	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-B5	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 Q-Q3	P-QB4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 B-Q	P-B5
5 Castles	P-QKt4	21 Q-B2	BxP
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	22 KxB	Q-Kt4ch
7 Q-K2	Castles	23 B-Kt4	Q-B5
8 P-B3	P-Q4	24 KR-K	Q-R7ch
9 PxP	KtxP	25 K-B3	P-B4
10 KtxP	Kt-B5	26 K-K2	PxB
11 Q-K4	KtxKt	27 Kt-K4	P-Kt6
12 P-Q4	QKt-Q6	28 R-KB	P-Kt7
13 BxKt	KtxB	29 R-KKt	QxP
14 QxKt	B-Q3	30 KtxB	Q-B6ch
15 Q-B3	R-Kt	31 K-K	R-Kch
16 Kt-Q2	R-Kt3	Resigns	

Fine Leads Practice Match

Reuben Fine and Herman Steiner are playing a four-game match in Washington, primarily to give both some serious practice for the national championship which begins April 15. Fine won the first two games.

Fred Keller Leads State Chess Meet

The standing of the players in the Massachusetts State Chess Championship tournament was as follows on March 23:

Players	Won	Lost	P.C.
Keller	5	0	1.000
Daly	4	0	1.000
Jacobs	3½	½	.875
Sturgis	3½	½	.875
Magri	3	1	.750
Dore	3½	1½	.700
Taylor	3	2	.600
Gring	1	3	.250
Radspinner	1	4	.200
Bellamey	1	5	.167
Mitchell	½	1½	.125
Owen	0	8	.000

The simultaneous exhibition by Herman Steiner at the Harvard Club has been postponed one week and will be held March 31. The open tournament of the U. S. Chess Federation will definitely be held in Boston this summer. This national tournament is scheduled to start July 29 at the Boston City Club.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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College and High School **STUDENTS** —and teachers, too!

RIGHT NOW, we are planning our summer production and PART-TIME employment schedule. We would be mighty pleased to have you with us this summer.

LAST YEAR, during summer vacation time, hundreds of you girls and women patriotically came to the aid of the HOME FRONT. Working with us here at RAYTHEON in NEWTON, you helped immeasurably in speeding our production of radio tubes for the FIGHTING FRONTS.

ARMY E NAVY — RAYTHEON in NEWTON

MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TUBES

55 CHAPEL ST., NEWTON 58

Won't you please fill out the coupon below to let us know you are considering coming?

RAYTHEON, 55 Chapel Street, Newton 58, Mass.

I expect to be available for summer work. Please send me descriptive folder.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

(Attach coupon to penny postcard)

HIGH SCHOOL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL **GRADUATES**

The Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor has openings for four girls in well-paid positions, with good opportunities for advancement.

The Personnel Department,
The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway St.
Boston

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

for mother and high-school-age daughter. If you are a good cook and houseworker, bringing up a daughter of high-school age, we can offer you both a pleasant, comfortable, permanent home with an American Protestant family (2 adults, 2 children), within short walk of high school in Milton, Mass., an adjoining suburb of Boston; $25 weekly with meals, room and bath for both of you. Daughter to help mother and will receive $5 extra during summer vacation on Cape Cod. In writing for interview please give references, ages, qualifications and photo if possible. Will pay fare to Boston and back for interview. Reply to Box C-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED

Alert neat young woman as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

A PLEASANT, dependable girl to help with general work; 10 minutes from Boston; generous time off; references; live in or out. Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY in office handling school and college promotion; permanent position; educational background and ambition needed; salary $25 to start. Wayne Davis, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. Laf. 6691.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Woman to take charge of catering and food, colored kitchen, 90-room Inn, on golf course, North Carolina; open all year. Excellent proposition to right person. Give age and experience. SEDGEFIELD INN, Box 1311, Greensboro, North Carolina.

ACCOUNTANT seeks thoroughly exp., full-charge bkkpr. or jr. acct.; give complete details. Box F-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE housekeeper and cook; small family; reference required. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED — HELP WANTED

WANTED

COPY BOYS and GIRLS, GENERAL CLERKS, JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, and MEN CAPABLE OF DOING HEAVY WORK

Stable employment and opportunities for advancement. Apply

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway St., Boston

CAMP SANGAMON, Pittsford, Vt. (for 85 boys), needs general help: counselors—gardening, riding, woodcraft, crafts (pottery); nurse and cooks.

At Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts:

At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire:

At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California:

Christian Scientists (men or capable women) in housekeeping department, kitchen, or dining room.

At Benevolent Associations:—WOMEN DESIRING NURSES' TRAINING, gardeners, night watchman.

In Chestnut Hill: also dishwasher, busboy, FURNITURE FINISHER for maintenance of furniture.

In San Francisco: also man window washer and porter.

Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

RETOUCHER

A permanent job at top wages for capable retoucher experienced in portrait work. Full or part time.

ROLAND REID STUDIO
Salem, Mass — Tel. Salem 0867
By train 30 minutes from Boston

WE ARE LOOKING

for congenial person or couple to act as housemother and head counselor for group of small boys in summer camp in White Mountains. Couple or mother with child considered. Please state qualifications and experience when writing. BALD HILL CAMP, Conway, N. H.

WANTED REGISTERED OR ASSISTANT REGISTERED PHARMACIST
Hours 8-6 for 3 days
Hours 8-8 for 3 days
No Sunday or holiday work. No lunch or soda fountain. MELVIN & BADGER CO. 43 Temple Place, Boston.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Men or Women. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. Low Prices. High Quality. Quick Deliveries. Powerful Patriotic Display. Special Designs for Army Camps and Naval Stns. Repeats. Lib. Com. Free Kit. Instructions. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 325-M, 3433 W. 48th Place, Chicago 32.

MAN AND WIFE or small family to live on small farm in Vermont. House has running spring water, plenty of wood, gardens. Man to care for horses, do repair work on buildings. Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box E-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Teachers for school year 1944-45 Mid-West coeducational boarding school. Must be Christian Scientist. Write qualifications. Write Box X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Summer camp counselors for boys' camp in northern Michigan. Write qualifications. Must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Henry C. Reid & Son, Jewelers, offers a fine opportunity for one interested in the jewelry business; a general assistant: full time; permanent.

ACCOUNTANT seeks thoroughly experienced, full-charge bookkeeper or junior accountant; give complete details. Box J-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTICIAN—Expert all around operator. 5 day week, top salary; good post war opportunity. EARNEST HAIRDRESSERS, Theatre Building, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN — HELP WANTED—MEN

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE • BOSTON

DESIRES THE SERVICES OF

Radio Testers

- **Experienced radio and communication repair men and mechanics for Test Department. Excellent wages, plenty of overtime, and good working conditions.**

Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

OPPORTUNITY!

This is it — for the right man.

MECHANICAL
DESIGNER — ENGINEER

Fully qualified to assist foreman in designing interchangeable parts and instructing detailers in drawing practice.

See us immediately—you may be the ONE

HOLTZER-CABOT ELECTRIC CO.
400 STUART STREET, BOSTON 17
or
U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

desires the services of

INSTRUCTION BOOK ENGINEERS

Some electrical or radio engineering experience, plus a facile command of the English language required.

Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

SKILL IS WHAT COUNTS!

The fully qualified man need not look further.

Mechanical
DESIGNER—CHECKER

If you are experienced in the design and manufacture of electrical apparatus and mechanical devices and are capable of checking detailed layouts for production work—

Come In Today

HOLTZER-CABOT ELECTRIC CO.
400 Stuart Street, Boston 17
or
U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon St., Boston

These are skilled jobs for MEN!

ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

Bethlehem Steel Co.
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

WANTED

Alert, neat young man as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

In Boston retail men's store—experienced salesman in clothing and haberdashery. Permanent position. Salary to start, $50. Box J-31. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE BOY—Opportunity to learn wool business. Box E-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER
College grad. Know mfg. costs, methods, layout. Work on post-war planning. To $4800 year.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
3-4 yrs.' practical exp. Know machines and tools. Work on development and production. To $360 month.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
Several excellent openings, local and out of town. Top salaries paid to men with design exp.

CIVIL ENGINEERS
6 months' local position on outside survey work. $250 month.

QUALITY INSPECTORS
2 yrs.' or more exp. Control of mfg. processes by means of gauges, etc. Work is mechanical. To $360 month.

TOOL DESIGNERS
Position R. T. Excellent firm. $70 base 40 hrs.' work, working 55 hrs. Many other tool and machine design positions local and out of town. Top salaries paid.

INDUSTRIAL AND COST ACCOUNTS
Sev. openings experienced cost men to install and operate cost departments. Also industrial accountants for field and internal audits, termination work, office managers, and top key positions for financial budget executives and chief accountants. Salaries range from $2600 to $10,000 year.

SALES ENGINEERS
Men with technical education or equivalent in experience to industrial trade. Opportunities in abrasives, machinery, electrical, chemical, sheet metal, etc. Salaries arranged.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET — BOSTON, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE
Box 40-W, Warr Acres
Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma

AVAILABLE APRIL 1st
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Experienced in equipment maintenance: aircraft, process, and power plant; eight years in supervisory capacity; age 36; draft 3A; highest references. Prefer connection with airplane industry. Box 324. Vandalia, Ohio.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS . . .
Direct-to-consumer selling offers best chances for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

MIAMI, FLA.—Note the Avon ad in The Christian Science Monitor and Good Housekeeping. We have a good commission opportunity for 3 women living in this city. Apply 510 Congress Bldg. from 2 to 5.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
318 Langford Building

PORTER—JANITOR

Must be experienced and bondable

Excellent salary plus overtime

BEST and COMPANY
458 Boylston Street Boston

THERE is an excellent opening for a man to serve in a Christian Science household near Boston, to assist in care of residence and make himself generally useful as houseman; must be draft-exempt; pleasant room, good meals, congenial surroundings. For particulars address GEORGE L. SLEEPER, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR
25-45 years—with some mechanical experience. Small defense plant near Boston. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

EXECUTIVE SCIENTIST
Chief engineer to take care of Electronic Research Laboratory. Graduate electrical engineer, Ph. D. in physics or equivalent experience. Write Dr. Grant Hector, National Union Radio Corp., Newark 2, New Jersey. Essential workers need release.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choose Your Easter Apparel from
Birmingham's Largest Women's Apparel Store
NEW WILLIAMS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.
Loveman's

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
At Five Points
1919 11th Avenue, So.
Phone 7-3103
Member F. T. D. Association

Lovely Things for EASTER at
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue No.

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Try Our
100% Whole Wheat Bread
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

CLAUDINE LAWLEY BEAUTY SALON, INC.
Special Process for Lovely Work Nice Atmosphere
2002 5th Avenue N.
Phone 3-1948

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

Gulf City Leather Co.
158 Government Street (5)
MOBILE, ALA.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

2 VICTORY CLEANING CO. INC. 2
8 *Clean as a* 8
8 *Breath of Spring* 8
5 1204 Springhill Ave. 5

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

Sightseeing
CRUISE ON BOAT **WE-KIVA**
Las Olas and Sea Breeze Avenue
3-hour cruise
Daily 2:30 P. M. "At the Beach"

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP
Spring Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. Featuring Custom Made Hats.
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
618 E. Las Olas Blvd.

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
McFarlane's, Inc.
116-118½ S. Andrews Ave. Phone 648

BOOKS
LENDING LIBRARY
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

Luzier's Fine Cosmetics
HAZEL VON HOFEN
Distributor
Phone 9-4633 Jacksonville, Fla.

NEWMAN'S Millinery
Established 31 Years
Home of
Popular Priced Hats
EDITH NEWMAN, *Prop.*
219 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 58 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

For your next
COLD WAVE
see MR. FRANK
at
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
251 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1838

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9207
Specializing in Soldering Eye Glasses, Frames and Mountings
One-Day Service Fine Workmanship
ALSO JEWELRY SOLDERING
Thomas Petersen
121 S. E. First St. Phone 2-5664
406 Langford Bldg. Miami, Florida

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Save at . . .
Sears in Orlando, Florida
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
N. ORANGE and WASH. ST.

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Hello Friend"
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
630 Fourth Street, North
"A Good Place To Eat"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Delicious Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9439

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

Wrinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

HILAN MATTRESS CO.
Expert Renovating
Work Guaranteed
JACKSON 2332
E. P. AKINS, Prop.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Careful Attention
given to your individual needs in general insurance. Counsel given without obligation to you.
PHONE 6731—6732
Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
Bankers Insurance Building

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

KARSTEN & DENSON CO.
All types of spray material and fertilizer for your garden and flowers

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home Office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

STUDIO GIFT SHOP
147 KING STREET
ELIZABETH W. COLE, Prop.
Glass—China—Novelties—Cards
Our specialty is the unusual. See our selection today.

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNBEAM CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

MY SHOP
248 KING STREET
Ladies' Apparel
Be it wool, crepe or cotton, we have it. It will be a pleasure to serve you.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Union of South Africa (Continued)

DURBAN (Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE - DURBAN
Sole Proprietors of
EMINGOLD
Hosiery and Underwear
—the brand that always gives satisfaction

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car
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ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery. Fountain Pens.
Standard Literature. Latest Fiction.
Juvenile and School Books
341, West St. Telephone 21981

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
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PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
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TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club Johannesburg

Union of South Africa (Continued)

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P. O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & CO

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THRESHERS SHOE STORE
73a, ELOFF ST., JOHANNESBURG
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Crossword Quiz Answers

E	P	H	E	S	U	S
L	▨	▨	T	U	N	
I	▨	A	N	N	I	E
Z	A	Z	A	▨	S	
A	G	O	▨	T	O	E
B	E	R	G	E	N	S
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T	R	A	P	E	Z	E
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	R	A	N	▨	▨	T
P	E	R	D	I	D	O

25

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

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SYDNEY
(Continued)

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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
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DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE TOSSWILL
123a Cashel Street
ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP, Hereford Court.
Cakes and Cookies for Soldiers at Home and Abroad
Prices incl. postage—5/6 (Cookies only) 10/6, 15/6, £1, 25/-
Over 8000 already sent and received in perfect condition.
For Civilians: Tin of Cake incl. postage 10/-
Iced Cake in tin 12/6
Applications prepaid to Hereford Court Shop, or by letter to 123a Cashel St.

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BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Sergeant Filchock

"Sister's soldier boy friend showed me how to dig a fox hole."

In Lighter Vein

Surprised General

Story that many servicemen have been chuckling over concerns a certain general who had some teeth extracted. Next day he learned that the lost molars were being sold as souvenirs.

Determined to stop this, he sent out his aides with instructions to buy all these very personal mementoes they found and so keep them from the public.

By evening they had all returned with their purchases. Total bag—175 teeth!—Answers.

Must Be a Way

The American soldier didn't like the food set before him in a restaurant near Piccadilly Circus. The meat was overcooked, the greens waterlogged, and the reheated potatoes lukewarm.

He called for his bill, leaving a barely-touched plate on the table. The waiter was shocked.

"Wasting food like that!" he said. "Don't you know that food will win the war?"

"Maybe," retorted the American, "but who's gonna get the enemy to eat here?"—Tit-Bits.

"Dear Carolyn"

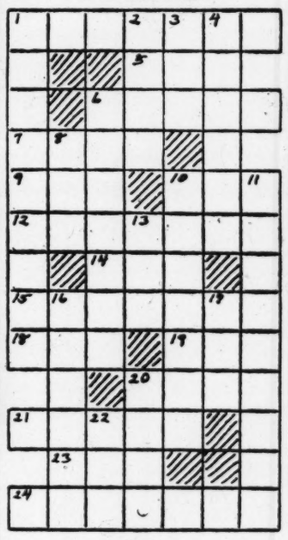
The crimson faces of several boys at Camp Blanding, Fla. can now be explained. A number of soldiers wrote to one "Carolyn Callistreet," society editor of the Bradford County Telegraph, asking for dates. Then they found out their "dream girl" to be a quiet, middle aged and happily married —male!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother?—MAL. 2:10

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What place is scene of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"?
5—Large cask is what?
6—What Riley character is a teller of witch tales?
7—Who is titular heroine of a Leoncavello opera?
9—Past.
10—Pedal digit.
12—Whose dummy is surnamed McCarthy?
14—Adjective suffix.
15—"Daring young man" of certain song performed on what?
18—What would you call a female Sebright?
19—What is a title prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
20—What is the capital of Latvia?
21—The "L" in Henry L. Stimson's name stands for what?
23—Went swiftly.
24—What river forms a part of boundary between Alabama and Florida?

Down
1—What is first name of Miss Janeway, author of "The Walsh Girls"?
2—What is a volcanic mountain of Sicily?
3—Corona surrounds what luminous celestial body?
4—In music, identity in pitch is what?
6—What do you call a native of the Azores?
8—To grow old.
10—Progress intelligently planned and directed is what?
11—What artificial language was devised by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian?
13—Hiatus.
16—According to Longfellow, who asked his friend to "hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch"?
17—What is opposed to "zag"?
20—Who was Odin's wife?
22—Henry L. Stimson is U. S. Secretary of what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendship Trees

(The Gyrator)

Chicago

Nearly everyone knows about Johnny who rambled all over the U. S. A. planting apple seeds but comparatively few know that Paul, his successor, has planted "Rotary Friendship Trees" all over the globe, even in Tokio and Berlin.

The idea originated some years ago when Paul conceived the idea of planting Blue Spruce trees in his own hillside garden in honor of overseas Rotarians who had visited his Morgan Park home, "Comely Banks," where there are now more than 50 of these trees. From this beginning the planting of friendship trees has become world-wide.

Plantings in the United States have been made at Mt. Vernon, Wis., in Forest of Fame, University of Wisconsin Arboretum; Aberdeen, Miss., Charlotte, N. C., Cleveland, Ohio, Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Long Beach, Calif., Lakeland, Fla., and Frankfort, Mich.

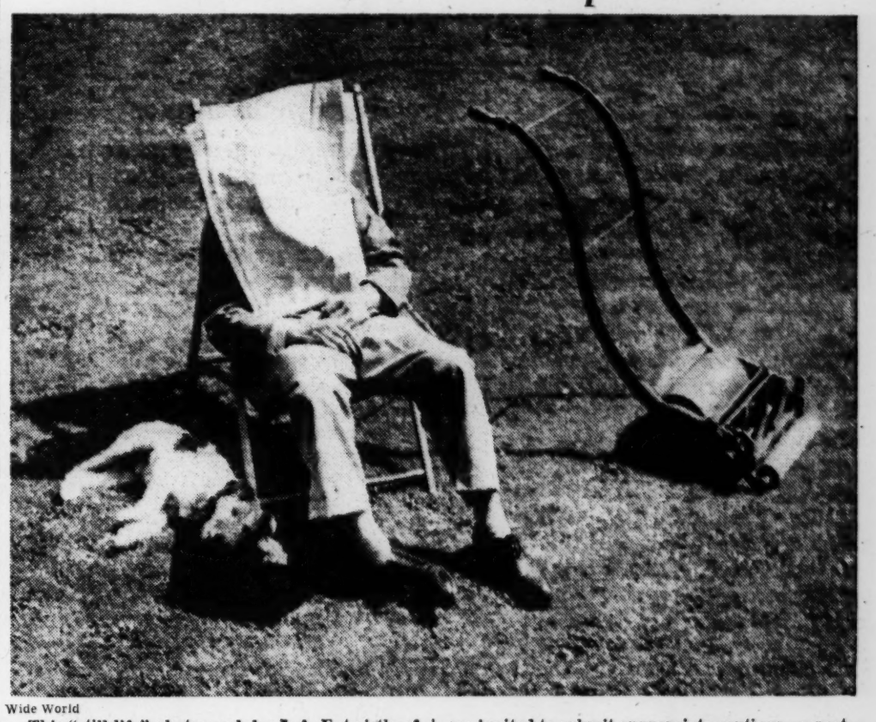
Outside the U. S. A., plantings have been made in England, Scotland, Germany, South Africa, Hawaii, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Peru, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Holland, Latvia, Tasmania, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Brazil and Argentina. In many of the countries plantings were made in several cities.

Editor's Note: The "Paul" referred to in the above story is Paul P. Harris, organizer of the first Rotary Club in Chicago in February, 1905.

Camouflage Chips

Sawdust and planer chips, appropriately dyed, are used in camouflage work; they are mixed with an adhesive and blown on the object to be disguised.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Wide World

This "still life" photograph by J. A. Entwistle of London was recently entered in the American Snapshot Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Can you supply a title that lends itself to this humorous setting? Our readers are invited to submit appropriate captions—a postcard will do. On Saturday, April 8, the best 10, with names of contributors, will be published on this page.

Today's Quotation

Genius itself is but fine observation strengthened by fixity of purpose. Every man who observes vigilantly and resolves steadfastly grows unconsciously into genius.—BULWER

Brevities

Ours is a popular form of government, explains a little booklet for the information of prospective new voters who might never suspect it from listening to the opposition speakers.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

A report from England says the British are learning to drive on the right. Their gracious way of saying that Americans in England haven't completely mastered the technique of driving on the left. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Dear Daily Features"

"I deeply regret not seeing the "Sunny Hours" as often as in the past. I hope that the reason is not that others have been as neglectful as I in supporting this inspiring and helpful feature. May I say that several years ago you published the experience of a man who crossed the plains with horses and wagon, stopping off to rest and observe the Sabbath. The happy results of this fidelity impressed me then as a youngster groping for Sunday standards. The column has blessed me and I know it has also helped others. I hope it is continued."

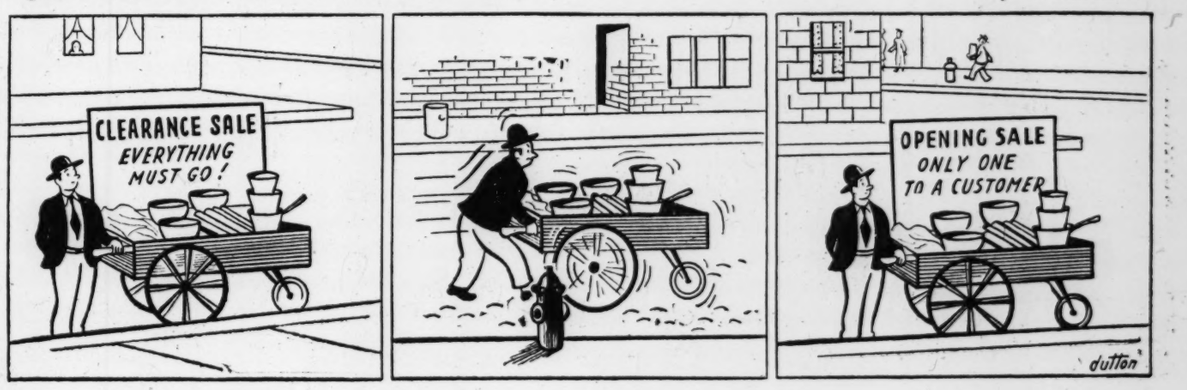
Mrs. P. B. T., Washington, D. C.

NEWS ITEM— CHALK & EGGS USED TO PAINT AMERICAN SCENES IN LIBYAN RED CROSS CANTEEN

GIVE ME A FEW MORE EGGS, SOLDIER, AND I'LL PAINT A REAL NEW ENGLAND FARM SCENE
HOW ABOUT SOME BLUEBERRY JAM FOR THE SKY?
WE'RE ALL OUT OF EGGS, BUT I COULD SCRAMBLE UP THAT SUNRISE FOR YOU
RED CROSS CANTEEN
I KNEW IT! WE NEVER SHOULD HAVE PAINTED THAT MOUNTAIN WITH TURKEY GRAVY
WE CAN TAKE THE CREDIT FOR THAT
PAINTED FOR THE RED CROSS CANTEEN
LF. VAN ZELM

Just for Fun—*In Pace With the Times*

By O'MALLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Prize Winner*

By RODGERS

"Come over to my place. I have a nice juicy steak I'll share with you," ol' Peter wagged today.
"No, thanks, I'm not hungry," I told him-
"Besides, the Boss is giving me a bath this afternoon and I wouldn't want to miss that!"
WOW! Of all the silly dreams I've ever had—
That takes the cake!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Asked for It*

By THE HAGERS

A bird walked up, his feathers spread. "That's Lyre Bird," Kookaburra said.
I quacked, "Such beauty must belong To one who has a voice for song."
"I do," said he, "without a flaw, An imitation of a saw."
I listened, and recalled these words: Fine feathers do not make fine birds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Americans First!

In the heat of an election campaign citizens may be tempted to think first as representatives of a personal interest, racial group or political party, only secondarily as Americans. There is today a great need for every individual to question his own motives. Is he first a Democrat, a Republican, a Pole, a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Irishman, an Italian, a Communist, a Fascist, an employee, an employer? Or is he an American?

This old problem has a special acuteness this year in fields where war questions touch racial groups. Unless politicians are more than usually scrupulous they will be encouraging racial minorities to vote, not with regard first to the welfare of the United States but of their group or native land. Government officials will need to be more than usually careful that strategy or diplomacy is not directed to satisfy racial feelings.

It has been said that American foreign policy has been cramped by fear of resentment among citizens who still think of themselves as members of a certain race or natives of a certain country rather than as Americans. Politicians estimate that there are 5,000,000 people of Polish ancestry in the United States and declare that President Roosevelt would affront them if he recognized Russia's claim to the Curzon Line. Or they explain the lack of earlier demands upon Eire to curb Axis spies by pointing to the objections raised by some folk of Irish ancestry when the United States finally made the demand upon Mr. de Valera.

If the chairman of the Republican National Committee is correctly quoted he has just encouraged his party by predicting a wholesale desertion of the Democratic Party in November by foreign-born voters in protest against some of the Administration's wartime military and political policies. Mr. Spangler emphasized that he was not attempting to appraise the acts which he believes will bring a reaction favorable to his party.

This seems to us a strange position. The leader of an opposition party has a right to object to governmental policies even in wartime if his criticism is directed to their merits and is not plainly seditious. But we question the propriety of anyone taking comfort in the resentment of racial groups against the Government of the United States because it did not act for the "interests of their former countries." Will the Democratic chairman now cheer his cohorts by pointing to the possibility that his party may benefit by the gratitude of certain other racial groups who are thinking first of all about the "interests of their former countries"?

We hope rather that both parties will encourage citizens to judge policies and actions on a better basis. Assuming that fundamental obligations of morality and humanity are satisfied, then the criterion should be the welfare of the United States. This test may be hardest for some racial groups—and the politicians—but it can help every voter to remember that he is an American first!

Americans and Pucheu

The Pucheu trial and execution has raised some question among Americans as to whether their Government should not intervene in such trials. The letter which appears on this page under the heading "French Treason Trials" is an expression of this point of view. This newspaper believes it would be a mistake for the United States Government to intervene. The relationship between America and France is much more complex than that between ward and guardian.

The authority of the French Committee rests not on American sufferance but on limited forms of recognition by both the United States and Britain, and also on a broader form of recognition by Russia. General de Gaulle would not admit, and the record of the State Department does not indicate that Washington would claim, American responsibility for his position. General de Gaulle is indeed a French answer to American intervention in French matters. Washington backed General Giraud; the position of General Giraud today is a commentary on the effect of outside interference among Frenchmen.

This newspaper expressed doubts about the conduct of the Pucheu trial. We should have preferred to see sentence suspended until after the war. But we cannot agree that the United States has a role of guardianship over the French Committee.

War-Damage Insurance

Two pertinent questions arise as Congress considers cancellation or continuation of war-damage insurance for another year.

First comes the question of ethics in requiring property owners in the compulsory war-damage risk zones to pay for the damages at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines which took place before the insurance system was established. Next, Congress might be asked if the risks of bombing from the Luftwaffe are sufficiently great to require property owners to pay another annual premium of $250,000,000 this summer.

Unless Congress intends to give the impression that war-damage insurance is just another form of class taxation, it should give consideration to (1) extending war-damage insurance another year without cost to policyholders and (2) sharing the millions of dollars left from premium collections after the war, minus operating costs, with the 5,000,000 property owners who have been forced to take out this insurance.

Give Him a Medal

If Winston's "learned sock be on" at performances in the House of Commons there is no danger of too many British war medals. Only a nation without a sense of humor could have created the eighty-odd decorations bestowed by the Germans during the first World War. The Iron Cross, as Mr. Churchill pointed out in the Commons debate, could have meant little to any one except Herr Hitler "who, it is alleged, gave it to himself some time later."

It took simply the "quips and cranks" of the witty Prime Minister to check the solemn consideration of a proposal to "expand, inflate or dilute the currency" of war honors by extending the first two overseas campaign medals to home forces such as ground crews, balloonists, firemen, and policemen. With possibly 16,000,000 Britons thus bemedaled, the London musical comedy stage could no longer poke fun at the GI who explained that one of his medals was for "the New York World's Fair of 1939."

And everybody who has visited the bouquinistes along the banks of the Seine, or bought coins and stamps in the little shops just off the Strand, knows what happens eventually to a large proportion of the world's medals, including those awarded for a record hundred-yard dash or writing a nursery rhyme, or canning gooseberries, or producing prize cucumbers, as well as those given for genuine heroism in battle. Decorations for outstanding deeds of valor will preserve their meaning better under restricted and discriminating bestowal.

Russia and Badoglio

The incident of Soviet Russia's recognition of Badoglio appears to be simmering down. Reports from all sides show a disposition to patch things up, and to counteract the impression that there has been a serious rift between Russia and the Western Allies.

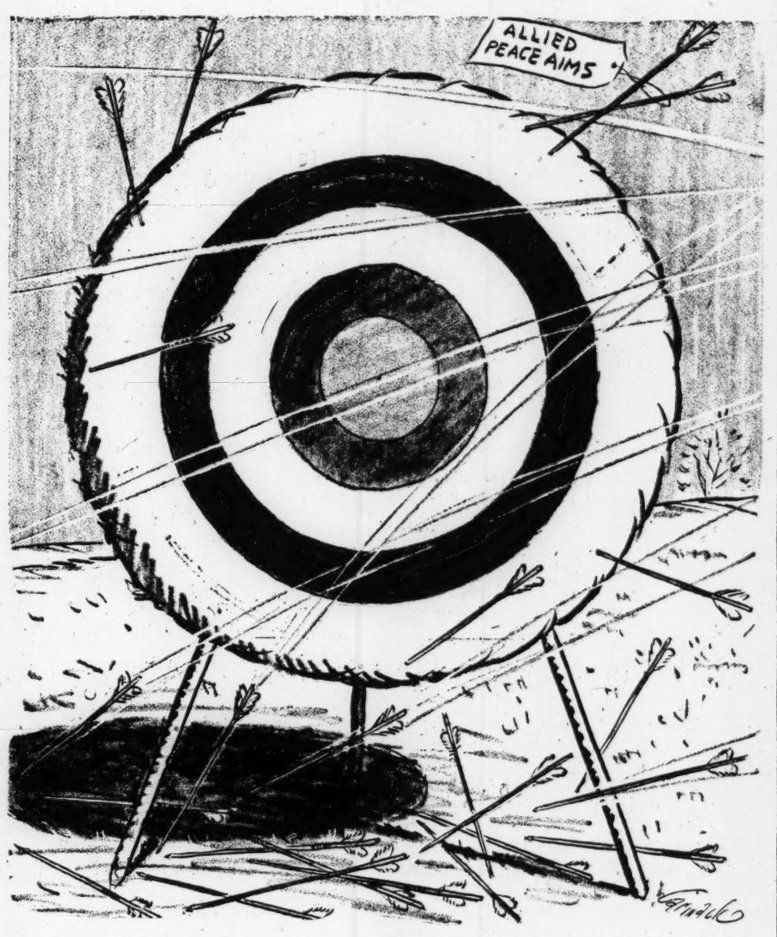
Both in Washington and London, hints are being delicately circulated that all Russia wants is a means of "direct contact" with Badoglio. It is explained that Britain and the United States work through consuls in South Italy, that they have generals in direct touch with the Badoglio regime, that Britain has sent its former diplomatic minister in Rome, Sir Noel Charles, to Italy. Meanwhile, Russia's only official in the area was the Russian member of the Advisory Council for Italy, who has to act in concert with his British and American colleagues.

The peacemakers even go so far as to insist—in a dispatch out of London—that the Russian member of the Advisory Council notified his colleagues of the forthcoming recognition eight days in advance. This seems difficult to credit, however, in view of Secretary Hull's vehement denial.

In any event, the incident now appears in perspective as less damaging than most people had thought. If Russia had any idea of embarrassing its allies for any reason, it has subsequently made no move to press its advantage. The Communists in Italy are still full-throatedly opposing the Badoglio regime. Those who felt the Russian move was technical rather than diplomatic seem increasingly to be sustained in their tolerant approach to the matter.

The national conventions will be shown by television, they say. It's going to be tough on some delegates if they're not in their seats.

Nearer the Bull's-Eye, Please



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Naming of the Jeep"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This version of the naming of the jeep and the credit for its development was uncovered at an engineering conference held by a group of manufacturers engaged in producing war materials. Credit for the initial design was given to George P. Engler, who was a civilian engineer at the U. S. Army Holabird Quartermaster Depot at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Engler was responsible for developing, and testing automotive truck and trailer equipment.

After extensive tests of motorcycles, three-wheeled motor vehicles, and special low-slung motor vehicles, it was determined there was no existing vehicle suitable for off-the-highways, cross-country, or reconnaissance operations. Therefore, one week end when the shops were closed, or not in operation, Mr. Engler and several of his fellow engineers designed and built a small model body of plywood upon one of the short-wheelbase, narrow-tread car chassis, such as Bantam or Austin.

Mechanical necessities such as four-wheel drive, special transmission and proper weight balance, were developed by different small car manufacturers but the initial idea and requirements of this type of vehicle can be credited to Mr. Engler's efforts.

Due to his interest and constant effort, the personnel at the Holabird Depot called this "little wonder" the G. P. which were Mr. Engler's first two initials. Soon thereafter, instead of saying G. P., it was shortened to "jeep."

JEEP FAN

Denver, Colo.

French Treason Trials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The invasion of North Africa and the contemplated landing in France places the United States *in loco parentis* to the French nation. Our responsibility to our ward is indisputable, we can do no less in honor than to accept this responsibility. We must, of necessity, apoint agents; we should hold each one to a rigid accounting of his stewardship. In fact, it is imperative that we intervene at once in the illegal treason trials being conducted by our agent, General de Gaulle. That our failure to do so would be a breach of the sacred trust of wardship, is undeniable; that a re-born France would some day hold us to a moral accounting, is inevitable.

In my opinion, this situation is the result of American interference in purely French matters. Had the interference been the result of sober thinking, it would not have been so dangerous.

Furthermore, we should be doing some sober thinking on the subject of General de Gaulle. For example, shall we permit a man who owes his present position to the might of the United States to act the part of a Robespierre? Heed the recent article of Walter E. Lucas in The Christian Science Monitor:

> There is no doubt that from the judicial aspect, the trial of M. Pucheu left Anglo-Saxons and many Frenchmen slightly bewildered. . . .
>
> . . . M. Pucheu, in respect to due process of the law, might have been given the benefit of the doubt.
>
> It might be said that the passing of a sentence of execution on M. Pucheu was, aside from its judicial aspects, a political necessity.

In brief, we invaded and conquered a friendly neighbor; set up a private citizen of that country as a dictator; and now stand by while he employs the usual method of getting rid of political opponents, many of whom are law-abiding citizens of France.

It is my earnest hope summary notice will be served on General de Gaulle that treason trials are a prerogative of a responsible post-war French government, and must await the creation of that government.

Milton, Mass. FRANK RAMSEY

"Indians, Too, Are Allies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I extend to you and your very fine newspaper my keenest appreciation and that of my family and friends for the timely and significant editorial, "Indians, Too, Are Allies."

Because of close connection with certain Indian nationals, I know for a fact that your statement is absolutely true, that these good people provide the largest volunteer army of the Empire, next to that of Great Britain, and that they are giving their lives freely for the cause of the Allies. Perhaps you would advise me as to the most direct way for me to have my friends appeal for this cause before the proper bureau in our Government.

C. E. BRUCE

Rochester, N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In December, 1943, a bill was introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Langer aimed at removing the restrictions on the naturalization of Indians who came to the United States before July, 1924. This, however, would not remove the present prohibition on immigration or the limitation on acquisition of citizenship by Indians who entered the country after that date. What is needed is legislation similar to that recently passed in the case of the Chinese, modifying the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Nationality Act of 1940, to permit entry of Indians under the quota system, and to grant them the right to acquire citizenship.)

Another Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We must gain a "fifth freedom" from the liquor traffic ere we can hope to establish any kind of order for the world. Many of us are ready to revolt because we must see our young people exposed daily to legalized drink, as if we do not already have a sufficient number of drunkards to break up numerous homes and cause anxious relatives sleepless hours.

We hear and read so many misleading statements, especially in advertisements praising the so-called merits of liquor. Lovers of nature must resent seeing roses, the queen of all the flowers, used in whisky ads. Who has ever seen anything about a drinking man or woman that looked or smelled like a rose?

As to prohibition taking away personal liberty, so all laws against crime are made to prohibit wrong being done to others. Alcohol itself is a chief slave-master. I heard a man say, "Prohibition was the most unprincipled law I ever heard of." Yet he did not seem to realize his actions were unprincipled when he drank and deserted his family for long periods.

How long will our politics continue to outweigh our religion with regard to the liquor traffic? Let us dare to be a Daniel.

CAROLYN B. PULLEN

Barboursville, W. Va.

"Masters of Propaganda"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Irish are masters of propaganda. In the many radio programs that interview soldiers, one hears many say, "I am Irish."

My neighbor tells me that when he was on the police force in Washington, one fellow-worker used to brag so often about being Irish that he felt compelled to say to him, "I thought you were an American."

During the football season, players from Notre Dame University are referred to as "the Irish," yet these young men are really scions of American families.

Whether they are first or second generation, born in this country or even naturalized, they should not identify themselves with Ireland any more than a German with Germany.

I often wonder how much Irish propaganda had influenced public opinion in this country some twenty-five years ago, to force the British to grant independence to Southern Ireland.

(Mrs.) SIMONE PHILLIPS

North Miami, Fla.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Will Party Disunity Beat the G. O. P.?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

There is not much sign of unity in either of the big political parties at the present time.

In the Democratic Party, Senate Leader Barkley has recently publicly attacked the President from the floor of the chamber in one of the most spectacular Congressional scenes in a long while. The poll-tax fight is coming up in a couple of weeks which will again underline the deep rift between the two Democratic wings—the Southern group on one side and the big Democratic city machines of the North on the other. Time after time, Congress in recent months has been dominated by a coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and the Republicans themselves.

On the Republican side, the division within the party has been emphasized by the speeches of Mr. Willkie. There is a prewar isolationist group in America which is now searching for someone to support, the better to beat Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Willkie has been warning Republicans to stay clear of this group. To accept it, by the negative policy of failing to declare the party for aggressive postwar international collaboration, would spell defeat in 1944, he charges.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Willkie is finding some party support for his views, but there are other Republicans who either (a) do not like the views, or (b) do not like Mr. Willkie. Counted among the latter is Pennsylvania party power Joseph Pew, who now owns Pathfinder Magazine, with which Emil Hurja, former Roosevelt supporter, is associated. Many of the professional leaders in and out of Congress are suspicious of Mr. Willkie, and support Gov. Thomas Dewey or some other candidate. While Governor Dewey remains silent, the pre-convention fight has tended to shape into a Willkie - against - the - field battle.

Mr. Willkie's militant speeches have emphasized the differences between the party's progressive and conservative wings and have caused some concern in party ranks. There have been appeals to Messrs. Willkie and Dewey to sink their differences and unite on a common cause and candidate, in order to preserve what are regarded as bright chances of Republican victory in November.

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It is no uncommon thing for political parties to be divided at this stage of the Presidential race. American parties are strange composites. They are built up around personalities and often have sectional differences even wider than the cleavage with their avowed rivals. As just mentioned, the Southern Democrats have recently shown their identity of viewpoint on some issues with the Republicans. And yet few political observers doubt that the "Solid South" will remain Democratic this year.

The centripetal forces of harmony begin to operate in political parties at about this time. When they do not, Heaven help them! All the efforts to patch up Democratic differences in 1924 and 1928 were to little avail, and the Republicans romped home. But today, Mr. Barkley has already made peace with the White House. Some had supposed that the amiable, gum-chewing leader had left the Presidential camp for good. Quite the contrary. Mr. Barkley has blown off steam and is back in the fold. Democratic leaders may not like a fourth term, but they know full well that the party stands or falls this year with Mr. Roosevelt.

The case of the Republicans is a little harder. Party Chairman Spangler says the G. O. P. can win with anyone. Anti-Willkieites say it can win with anyone but Willkie. Mr. Willkie says the party can win only if it takes a progressive, collaborationist direction. There is the chance of post-convention bitterness in these different approaches. Mr. Roosevelt has one consolation—the Democratic split-offs have mostly occurred. The election may turn on the question of G. O. P. split-offs.

Political Testing Grounds

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The adroit strategy of political campaigning in the United States as it has developed, or as it has evolved under what is known as the two-party system, lends itself, like military campaigning, to the employment of subtlety and sometimes to cunning resourcefulness. The Army, likewise, is similar in both instances. Today, nationally, the lines are quite definitely formed, one for attack and one for defense. The aggressive or threatening forces openly and defiantly challenge the intrenched and fortified "army of occupation." In politics, as in armed combat, the attacking forces must, almost from the first, reveal their strategy of attack. The threatened citadel affords protective shelter to those besieged.

Just now, and during the weeks following the holding of the Wisconsin Republican preferential primary election, ambitious political leaders and the champions of avowed or receptive candidates for the nomination as the party's standard-bearer, will seek to ascertain just what strength can be mustered and solidified. The results of these tests should be valuable as indicating the potential strength of the party in the November elections. But these preferential expressions by voters are not always helpful or valuable, if among or between rival candidates or favorite sons who seek this advance assurance of support there is engendered personal bitterness or continuing animosity.

♦ ♦ ♦

In Wisconsin, quite soon, what should be accepted as a decisive verdict should be rendered by the Republican voters of that State. It is apparent now that three potential candidates will bid, openly or silently, for the vote. Wendell Willkie is conducting an aggressive and unapologetic campaign in which he asks for indorsement. Friends of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, unperturbed by his silence, insist upon a show of strength. The recent assurance from Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, who resigned as Governor of Wisconsin's neighbor State, Minnesota, to enter the armed service, that he will accept the nomination if it is offered, is bound to make him a strong primary competitor.

There are more political prophets in the United States on presidential election years than weather prophets on Nantucket Island or along the coast of Maine. So it is not strange that it is forecast, or predicted, or calculated, that the results of all these Republican preferential primaries will be indecisive, and that the action of the June nominating convention in Chicago in 1944 will be determined, as in 1940 in Philadelphia, on the floor of the hall, and in the galleries.

Perhaps, whatever our personal preferences (if we are Republicans) may be at this moment, the wiser and better decision can be made weeks hence. A fuller measure of the strength, as well as the ascertained or ascertainable strategy of the entrenched forces against whom the Republican standard-bearer must move should be taken. Could it be possible, without assuming the ridiculous or the fantastic, for Republican strategists, even at some sacrifice of conventional prestige, to breach the fortress they are attacking by offering to some courageous anti-fourth-term Democrat a comfortable seat just beside the driver, whomever he may be, of the Republican bandwagon?

♦ ♦ ♦

A correspondent in California, a lady who inherited, it is believed, a hard-and-fast allegiance to the party of Grover Cleveland, writes that she hopes her old friend Alfred E. Smith will announce his return of faith in President Roosevelt. Other friends of Mr. Smith who are not believers in fourth, or even third terms, or in perpetuity in office, have as hopefully indicated their belief that Mr. Smith should enlist to head a third-party movement of independent Democrats.

Stranger things have happened. Another Roosevelt did the trick in 1912, in the face of strong opposition and against a former close political friend. He proved it to be effective, if not altogether popular, political strategy.

As June approaches and November looms on the distant horizon, the people of our America are giving serious thought to the future. They are beginning to realize, perhaps, that the real crisis to be met and the actual problems to be solved by them next year and in the years immediately following are the issues, not of war, but of peace and reconstruction. The call, some argue, is for a business and industrial, not a military or political, Commander-in-Chief.

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